THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 25.

Bright and Mill on the Situation--Progress of Education in Great Britain--Formation of a New Party in France.

Gold Discoveries at the Cape of Good Hope.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Scotia at New York we have European dates to July 25.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bright at Birmingham.

On the 24th of July Mr. Bright was entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Birmingham and politics being precluded, he spoke as follows in reply to the toast of his health:—Alluding to the Irish question, he observed that within the last fortnight he had been in Ireland, and having seen a great many people, at Limerick, on the banks of the Shannon, and in Dublin, he was there to state his belief that there was a sensibly improved feeling among the Catholic majority, who seemed to think that the English Parliament were honestly turning their minds to investigate the questions which had hitherto made the great difficulty which Ireland had been to the United Kingdom. The general impression was that the Established Church in Ireland was as good as gone, but at the same time they looked to that party in England which proposed to dis-establish the Irish Church for generous dealing, sympathy, and fairness in the great transaction which they believed now to be inevitable. There were, however, other questions with regard to Ireland which called for settlement, the chief of which was the land question. There was a universal complaint that the great bulk of the proprietors of the soil did not reside in the country, and performed none of the duties of proprietors, but took their incomes and expended them in Dublin or in foreign capitals.

At this moment we had a free press, a free platform, and a free Parliament. Some people looked with alarm upon Democratic institutions. He should himself be very sorry in some things to Americanize our institutions. In the course of a few months the countries would be engaged in a great political struggle. We should be engaged in returning a new parliament, and the United States would be employed in the election of a new Chief Magistrate, who would have to direct the affairs of that nation for the next four years. We might have a change of administration following our election, and in America, in all probability, the same result would follow; but there was one thing they had in the United States which he would be grievously sorry to see imported into this country. They had in the change of a four years' dynasty a change in almost all their officers throughout what might be called their internal establishments. Such a change would be most disadvantageous in this country. At the same time, America was setting us an example in the reduction of her public expenditure which we ought to follow. There was nothing, he thought, which could justify our enormous military and naval armament; and he asked why it was, although the United States and other nations had a very large trade and commerce with China and the East, all the police of those seas was paid for out of English taxation? He contended that to the enormous burden of the taxation we bore was to be attributed the source of the vast amount of patriotism that was found to exist in the lowest stratum of society.

John Stuart Mill Before His Constituents.

In addressing the electors of Westminster on the 23d of July, Mr. Mill said:—Great changes have been made in our representative institutions. The constituencies had been greatly enlarged, and they were now going to be asked what they meant to do with their new power. Did they intend to have a stricter government, with an improvement in its administration? The mass of the community had obtained influence and a voice in the conduct of the Legislature. Was their purpose that the imperial interest should be more attended to than it had hitherto been?

If they meant that the Government under which we were now living should be a good one for the whole people, a government willing and able to deal with the great social difficulties now pressing upon us, then it was time to bestir themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was time for them to think how to make their political suffrages instrumental in bringing about this purpose. The people had only to make up their mind that a thing should be done, and it would be done. Where there was a will the way would present no difficulties. When they made up their minds that the Corn Laws should cease, anybody could have carried the measure, and so when they decided a thing should be done it could be done. Now, there was the Irish Church. When the nation had decided that it should no longer go on, the thing could be done almost as easily as said. But the nation had a great many more things to do than that. It had got to make good laws for the safety of society. We had got a great deal richer, more struggling, more overcrowded in society, than our ancestors could ever have formed any idea of. A vast mercantile and commercial industry had thrown itself up, and there was a number of things to be done now that required long and patient thought, much more thought and patience than the body politic could possibly bestow upon their consideration. What the public had to do, then, was to find the men who could do the thing. For instance, let him first speak of the great question upon every body's mind—the proportions and relations between capital and labor. How far did the public mind go upon that? Why, it is said, let the relation between workman and employer, as far as it can be, be assisted by the law; but this was not a case in which the nation could instruct Parliament, and the proper mode of dealing with the question had yet to be found out. (Hear, hear.) Another matter was the power to deal with pauperism, as contained in poor-law relief. We knew the vices of the system, we knew that vast sums of money were levied, and yet those who most needed public charity were imperfectly relieved. We knew that provision was made for nursing the sick, caring for the aged and helpless, and education for the young; and yet these things were often a cruel mockery. How was this? Why, it was because these matters had not been thoroughly organized. What was wanted was an organizing mind, who should be able to know how to make people do their duty, how to give relief without encouraging those who were not entitled to it. If the people then wanted all these things done they must be content to send to Parliament not men who would merely support Mr. Gladstone, but men who could help him also.

General News.

A blue book, containing the annual report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year ending 1867-68, has just been published for the information of Parliament. From this document it appears that during the year to which the report refers there had been an increase on the return of the year previously in the number of schools or departments of schools actually inspected, amounting to 1005, and in the number of children amounting to 103,496. There was also an increase of 742 certificated teachers, 163 assistant teachers, and 564 pupil teachers. A great divergence is pointed out between the provisions made for normal training and the employment of it, and this is said to be a question of the utmost gravity. It does not arise from want of funds, but from want of suitable candidates; and the Commissioners do not seem to be inclined to relax the stringent regulations which are found to be necessary.

—The English government received official information of the outbreak of cattle plague in Egypt. It is reported to have broken out in Volhynia and other parts of Russia.

—The steamship Norseman arrived at Southampton with the Cape mails, bringing among her passengers the Rev. Mr. Van der Wall and Mr. de Villiers, who have been appointed as a deputation to England for the purpose of conferring with the Ministry on the Basuto question. The *Cape Argus* of the 19th of June says, that the matters across the Orange river remained much as before. The renewed attempts to open negotiations for a settlement of the disputed land question had failed, the Boers evincing no disposition to "abate the pretensions they have hitherto maintained."

Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, by his will dated April 15, 1867, devised his sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and the heirs male of his body; and, in default of issue, the Rajah devised his said sovereignty unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns forever; and the Rajah appointed Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, Mr. Thos. Fairbairn, and Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P., trustees of his will, to see the purposes aforesaid carried into effect. The Rajah bequeathed to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, all his real and personal estate in Borneo and England, and constituted him his residuary legatee; and the Rajah directed his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, to furnish to his executors, from his property in England, and out of the debt which was due to him from the State of Sarawak, sufficient funds to raise legacies to Arthur Crookshank, Esq., and Mr. George Brooke, and liberal annuities in favor of his servants.

THE CONTINENT.

Proposed Fomration of a New Party in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, July 24, writes:—

The *Revue Moderne* of to-morrow is to give the story of M. Emile Ollivier's negotiations with the Court. It appears that the Duc de Morny was the first to make advances, and that while the Emperor was in Algeria the Empress sent M. Ollivier an invitation to dine, which was accepted on the condition that M. Ollivier should not be received as a deputy by the Empress in her quality of sovereign. A second invitation was sent by her Majesty some little time afterwards, and hardly had M. Ollivier been received when the Emperor entered, and is said to have been much struck and charmed at the simplicity of the theories sustained with courageous eloquence by the young deputy. On his side, M. Ollivier did not escape the seductive power of the Emperor. A sort of tie was formed, and a Liberal conspiracy, with M. de Morny at its head, was set on foot in the Tuileries. The plot was about to bear fruit when the Duc de Morny died. After an interregnum, Count Walewski succeeded to the Presidency of the Corps Legislatif, and M. Ollivier was received by the Count, who is liberal, and has an aversion to M. Rouher, on the same terms as previously. But times had changed, and the Emperor by no means accorded the same confidence to Count Walewski as to the Duc de Morny; M. Rouher weighed heavy in the balance. In 1866, after a conversation with the Countess Walewski, the Emperor sent for M. Ollivier, who was informed, however, that an interview would be useless if he did not pledge himself to accept a portfolio. M. Ollivier promised, and consequently was Minister when he entered the Emperor's Cabinet on the 10th of January, 1867. In an interview which lasted two hours, he pleaded the cause of the press and right of meeting; the Emperor yielded what was asked, and M. Ollivier was to carry out his programme with M. Rouher if that Minister would consent, and without him if he would not. M. Ollivier then asked the Emperor to give him back his promise, as he would be better able to defend the new policy just decided on as an independent deputy. His Majesty, little accustomed to such demands, accepted, honoring M. Ollivier for his request. The new laws were some time being hatched, and the Deputy of Paris reminded the Emperor of his promises in a rather severe tone, and received as an answer that the difficulty of recasting the Ministry had caused the delay, which would come to an end the next day. The 10th of January—the date of the Emperor's liberal letter—came, and M. Rouher was directed to consult with M. Ollivier on the best way of carrying out the new measures. To M. Rouher he said:—"I have four things to tell you. First. They say I wish to replace you as Minister of State; if you believe this, put the question to me in the Chamber. Second. If you are Minister to-day you owe your place to me; if you doubt it ask the Emperor. Third. I will assist you without any *arriere-pensee*. Fourth. I beg you will march in the way opened to you to-day, and not fancy yourself bound by your resistance of yesterday; that you will remember that a man never contradicts himself when he does better." Such is a brief summary of the coming explanation, and if M. Emile Ollivier showed weakness in not defending the policy he persuaded the Emperor to adopt, he has displayed wonderful abnegation, and will, no doubt, regain the confidence of his constituents for exhibiting a rare quality.

Maximilian's Widow.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, July 23, says:—There is unfortunately only too much reason to fear that the recovery of the unhappy Princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of Her Majesty from Miramar to Lacken. The Empress is now a prey to the most extraordinary excitement, aggravated by the excessive heat and the want of sleep, to which her Majesty is subject. As at Miramar, she had an invincible aversion to every description of food, although she herself orders every morning what she would like to have at her meals. She refuses to sit at the table, and will not taste anything unless it is offered to her by Queen Marie-Henriette, her sister-in-law, who takes a seat by her side and feeds her like a child. At bedtime it often happens that the Queen is obliged to use her personal influence to prevail upon the Empress to retire to rest.

Revolutionary Journals in Spain.

A letter from Madrid of the 17th of July, in the *Independence Belge*, mentions the names of three clandestine journals circulating in that city—viz: the *Exterminator*, the *Revolution*, and the *Revolutionary Bulletin*. The two last named occupied themselves with the Queen's private life, and the first pointed out for popular vengeance a certain number of persons well known for their revolutionary tendencies, whose places of residence were given. These papers are said to be widely circulated in Madrid and the provinces. The same correspondent says that the Queen of Spain has unreservedly approved the repressive policy of the Cabinet, and the ministerial journal, *El Espanol*, defends it as the only course it was possible to adopt. "The opposition against which we have at this moment to struggle, it says, is not one of those oppositions that are disarmed by a mere change of persons or modification of the policy of the government. What is now wanted, what is imperatively and impertinently demanded, cannot be granted by any ministry in which the legitimate Queen of Spain, Donne Isabella II, of Bourbon, has placed her confidence."

AFRICA.

Discovery of Gold Fields at the Cape of Good Hope.

The London *Times* of July 25, says:—"Advices from the Cape of Good Hope tend to confirm the report recently received with regard to gold discoveries beyond the Transvaal Republic. Some of the accounts in circulation are of the wildest description, but setting these aside there is reason to believe not only that deposits exist but that they are very rich and extensive. They appear to be situated about five hundred miles from Patchelstrom, a town on the Southern border of Transvaal, and the route is reported to be healthy and abounding in game. It is also alleged that the chief is friendly and anxious to come under British protection. There is a tradition that the Portuguese sent an expedition in the sixteenth century to work these mines, which failed through the prevalence of fever and the poisonous fly described by Dr. Livingstone as destructive to horses and cattle. It ascended the Zambesi as far as Sena, but those who did not perish turned back, and no attempt has since been made. Some of the Cape travellers know the line of route well, and further and more distinct particulars may, therefore, soon be expected. Natal is the nearest seaport to the district, and expeditions will most likely be organized from that colony as well as from the Cape. Should the expectations entertained be confirmed even in but a moderate degree an impulse will be given to that and the other settlements which will speedily retrieve the depression of the past few years. The following extract from a letter written by a merchant ordinarily of sober views, and dated from Cape Town, the 4th ult., indicates that the discovery has created a frenzy even greater than that which always arises under such circumstances, and which almost invariably ends in disappointment:

"Reports of the existence of extensive gold-fields beyond the Transvaal Republic appear to be fully corroborated, richer and more extensive, it is said, than anywhere else. In fact, it is thought the ancient Ophi has been struck. What do you think of gold in heavy veins imbedded in white quartz—auriferous quartz—in thirty different localities, and immense surface strata, rich in gold, the one 22 miles broad and the other 60 miles long, with parallel veins, and width of from two to three miles?"

THE CAMPAIGN.

General Carl Schurz on Suffrage and Finance.

General Carl Schurz spoke at Indianapolis, Ind., on Friday evening. We give his views on negro suffrage and the bond question:—

"The Democrats say that by giving the negro at the South the right of suffrage we will make the black race too overbearing. It may be replied to that, that free labor entitles to political power. He exemplified his view by putting a supposititious case. Supposing there had been a war in Germany against the great landholders in Mecklenburg, and that one of the consequences had been the liberation of their laborers—a kind of serfs—would it be sound policy to leave all political power exclusively to the landholders? No; the political power must rest with the masses, the people. The Democrats speak of the negro's alleged stupidity; that he does not know how to appreciate the right of suffrage all at once bestowed upon him. If any Caucasian had been in slavery for several centuries he would be in the very same fix as Sambo. Perhaps he could not deny that the negro will never attain such a degree of refinement as the white man; but the negro would be capable of attaining a much higher degree of refinement than he had attained up to this time. It is our sacred duty to assist him in his course of education. As for the negro being capable of comprehending fully the rights and duties of suffrage, the speaker said that he had voted many times himself without being fully posted on the matter. Suffrage is said to be a privilege for all; for the masses it is a right. Suffrage is a bulwark for preserving the dignity of law and justice. Casting votes would always be a matter of instinct and interest. For instance, if the negroes of the South in 1861 had been allowed to vote, secession would have been impossible; then the negro would have cast his vote in a wiser way than the wisest of the whites, and a great deal wiser than the Democrats lately at New York. Negro suffrage at that time would have made the war an impossibility. The negro down South casts his vote not only in his interest, but just as well in our own interest. Democrats called the negro stupid. If he would vote for them they would call him smart. They despise him because he is led by his interest, which teaches him to appreciate freedom and happiness. Negro rule at the South is another nightmare for Democratic sensitiveness. Will ever such a thing exist? Never. There are at the South three million five hundred thousand negroes and over eight million whites. Should ever the blacks rule over the Caucasians then will the whites deserve it. Republicans are not afraid of such an event. Besides, the Caucasians are being reinforced continually by immigration; the Africans are not. Such Democratic nightmares are laughable. We are no children, who will run away at the cry, 'The black man is coming.' It was further said the Republicans were not sound on the bondholders' question. When these six per cent. bonds were issued the Government was well nigh a bankrupt and had to accept any terms to get money; the promises given then had faithfully to be kept; no rich folks were the bondholders, only working men and small business men; there were in Germany many millions of these gold bonds held by servants and people of low stations in life."

Hon. John A. Griswold's Acceptance of the New York Gubernatorial Nomination.

Hon. John A. Griswold, in accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New York, writes as follows:—

"It remains for the loyal and considerate people of this country to decide whether the path of safety lies in the election of a President who shall decide *null and void* all laws enacted by Congress since the voluntary withdrawal of the representatives of the late Rebel States; who shall *compel the army* to undo all that has been done in the reconstruction and restoration of those States to their 'proper practical relation' to the Union; who shall, if necessary to accomplish this purpose, drive the national Congress from the capital at the point of the bayonet and again plunge the country into a state of anarchy and revolution. After the terrible scourgings of a four years' war, more formidable in its magnitude and devastating in its effects than was ever before waged for the destruction of an established Government, the Union Republican party adopt as their motto the language of the great Captain whose military genius carried us safely through the conflict, and upon whose clear judgment, profound loyalty, and earnest patriotism we now depend, "Let us have peace." Peace alone can restore to us our former commercial prosperity solve all the perding intricate problems of finance, and make us what we should be, the nation of all others leading the van in the progress of Christian civilization.

The work of reconstruction is now well nigh completed. It has thus far been in the hands of those who saved the nation from its destroyers. There could be no indemnity for the past, but such security as could be provided for the future was demanded, and has been obtained so far as the measures of Congress have been adopted by the States lately in rebellion. Shall this unfinished work go on to a full and final consummation, or shall the ship of State again be launched on the stormy sea of revolution, guided and manned by those whose failure to destroy was because of the superior power of the loyal, who were determined to save the Republic?"

—Vallandigham says, in the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*:—"Governor Seymour is not a bondholder, nor did he receive the support of the bondholders in the New York Convention. Their choice was Chase. Seymour stands upon the same platform, financial and otherwise, that Mr. Pendleton would have stood upon had the nomination been conferred upon him."

SECOND EDITION

SEYMOUR!

He Formally Accepts the Nomination.

He Swallows the Tammany Repudiation Platform.

He Denounces the Attitude of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM UTICA.

Governor Seymour Accepts the Nomination and Defines His Position.

UTICA, Aug. 4.—Governor Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the Tammany nomination. He says it was unsought and unexpected, but he was caught up by the whelming tide which is bearing the country on to a great political change, and proved himself unable to resist the pressure. The resolutions adopted at the Convention, accord with his views.

He has delayed a formal acceptance until the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. The Congressional party has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the elections soon to take place. Never before has Congress taken so menacing an attitude towards electors.

Under the influence of Congress some of the States are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential Electors, and the first bold step has been taken to destroy the right of suffrage. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and the return to industrial pursuits. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties.

The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthening by the cost of living made by the exactions of the Government. Our people are harassed by the many and frequent demands the tax-gathers; men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern S with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection.

These men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder at the South, and every motive springing from the love of power and gain and of a desire for vengeance prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party have protested against the policy that leads to this result.

The chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits, while those who clamorously insist that they are only friends of the Union, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Border State Colored Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—The Border State Colored Convention assembled here in Douglass Institute yesterday, and were in session day and evening. About sixty delegates, from four or five States, were present. George Hackett, of Baltimore, presided. An address to the colored men of the South was adopted, endorsing the faithfulness of the Republican party to the cause of liberty, justice, and equal political rights, and urging their brethren to cast a solid vote for Grant and Colfax; also deprecating the negroes cutting their own throats by aiding the Democracy. Numerous speeches were made, all conservative, advocating peace and harmony.

George W. Herring offers himself as a candidate for Congress from the Third Congressional District. He is a Democrat with strongly secesh proclivities, but clever.

Robert J. Brent, also in same field for same nomination. Both are antagonistic to Governor Swann, who is moving all his powers for the nomination.

The damage by the heavy rain and the flood of Jones' Falls, on night before last, is considerable. The Northern Central Railway is detained by their temporary bridges being again damaged.

Business is dull. An unusual number of people are out of town.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 5—A. M.—Consols 94¼@94⅜ for money and account. Five-twenties 71½; Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 37⅜.

FRANKFORT, August 5—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 75½@75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—A. M.—Cotton declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Uplands, 9⅝d.; Orleans, 10d. Corn firm, and advanced to 35s. 3d. Wheat firm at 12s. for white California; and 10s. 6d. for red Western. Flour advanced to 27s. 6d. Beef declined 2s. 6d., and is quoted at 102s. 6d. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 5—A. M.—Sugar, 36s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. on the spot.

Afternoon Quotations.

LONDON, August 5—P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and account. United States 5-20s, 71⅜@71½; Illinois Central, 92½; Erie, 37¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 5—P. M.—Cotton dull but unchanged. It is now thought the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Corn is easier and declined to 35s. Provisions are dull. Lard is firm at 66s.

ANTWERP, August 5—P. M.—Petroleum 53½f. for standard white.

Death of an Editor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5.—Washington Clapp, editor of the Natick *Times*, while walking from his residence to his office this morning, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in the street.

FROM READING.

Episcopal Convocation in the New Diocese.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Aug. 5.—This morning the first convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, within the proposed new Diocese, opened in Christ Church in this city. The Rev. Bishop Stevens was present, and assisted by ten clergymen, conducted the morning prayers. The Church not having been hitherto formally consecrated, it was set apart for divine worship, according to the rubric. It is a beautiful edifice, and boasts one of the most beautiful steeples in the State, built entirely of brown stone.

Bishop Stevens preached from the twenty-eighth chapter of Genesis, seventeenth verse:—"And he was afraid, and said how dreadful is this place. This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." The sermon contained an able defense of the Episcopal service, and an exhibition of the beauty of the Book of Common Prayer. After the sermon the holy communion was administered, the Bishop conducting the same.

The congregation present this morning is not large, but there are in attendance quite a number of lay deputies from surrounding parishes. The meeting is composed of the parochial clergy and three lay deputies from each parish within the limits of the proposed new Diocese. The only two conditions which the Convention required before the consent of the Bishop to the proposed division should be given were these:—

1. That evidence shall be furnished the Bishop that two thirds of the clergy and parishes, representing two-thirds of the communicants reported in 1867, approve of being set off as a new diocese, and

2. That twenty-five hundred dollars a year for five years secured for the support of the Episcopate.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

A Grand Republican Mass Meeting to be Held.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—A grand mass meeting of the friends of Grant and Colfax will be held by the citizens of Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday, August 8. The following eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting, viz:—Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Joseph B. Dayton, Esq., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. T. ..ffey, Hon. Edward Bettle, and others.

Let the movement thus commenced on the ..ores of the Atlantic roll westward till it eaches the Pacific Ocean. The committee having the matter in charge extend a cordial invitation to all who can to be present.

VENEZUELA.

Marshal Falcon Contemplates Driving Monagas from the Presidential Chair.

By Cuba Cable.

ST. THOMAS, July 30, via Havana, August 5.—Marshal Falcon, lately President of Venezuela, has reappeared before Coro, whence he had recently to make his escape to the Island of Curacoa. He contemplates attacking General Monagas to regain the Executive chair from which the latter drove him by force.

Heavy Failure in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 5.—J. H. Jenkins & Co., dry goods dealers of this city, failed yesterday, with liabilities said to be over $50,000, including $30,000 to H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, and $10,000 to Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston.

WHISKY STAMPS.

Description of the New Stamps for Distillers' Use.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now actively engaged in printing the tax-paid stamps for distilled spirits, in accordance with the new revenue law. The stamps are about five inches square, with a handsome vignette representing the reaping of grain, and are made of ten different denominations, from twenty to one hundred and thirty. Each denomination of stamps has nine coupons attached, so that these ten stamps will answer for any number of gauged gallons between those numbers. They are bound in books, with stamps attached to each stamp, like banker's checks, and being charged for their full value to the collector he gets credit for all unused coupons remaining in the book on its return; and thus the system operates as a check upon the collector, preventing fraud either by collusion or otherwise. The method by which re-use, or the use a second time, of the stamp is prevented is new and ingenious. The stamp is pierced with a large hole in the centre, which is covered by a thinner paper before printing. After it is printed and attached to the barrel it cannot be soaked off and re-used, as the beer stamps have been, because the stamp will come off in two pieces, which, from their peculiar construction, cannot again be united on another barrel. The stamp is permanently defaced by any attempt to remove it. One peculiarity of the stamp is that it cannot be printed except by what is known as the dry process, by hydrostatic power, so that the stamps cannot, in the present state of the art, be printed anywhere but in the Treasury Department. This effectually prevents counterfeiting. The stamps, as well as the paper upon which they are printed, were invented by Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 5, 1868.

The rates of discount for money remain about the same, viz,:—4 to 6 per cent. on Government and other acceptable collateral. The prominent feature of the market to-day was the excitement in gold, which sold up to 148, an advance of 2⅛ upon the opening figure of yesterday. This upward movement is caused, in a measure, by a combination of New York speculators, the limited supply of floating coin, and the general belief that the premium will rise much higher on commercial and political grounds.

The raid made in New York upon Erie, by which the price was materially lowered, has caused a general downward tendency in the entire speculative list. Government loans were dull, closing at the following quotations:—I15¼a115⅜ for the registered 1881; 115⅜a116 for the coupon 1881; 109¾a110⅛ for 5-20 registered 1862; 114¼a114½ for 5-20 coupon 1862; 110¾a111 for 5-20 coupon 1864; 112a112¼ for 5-20 coupon 1865; 108⅜a108⅝ for do. do. do., January and July; 108¾a109 for 5-20 coupon 1867; 108¾a109¼ for do. do. 1868; 109a109¼ for 10-40 registered; and 109a 109¼ for 10-40 coupon.

State loans were held with more firmness, with sales of the second series at 107, and the third series at 108⅜. City loans were firm at 103½ for the new, and 99¾ for the old certificates.

Railroad shares were unsettled with a general falling off in all the fancies on the list. Reading closed at 45¼a45½, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¼a52⅜, a decline of ¼; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 32a32¼, a decline of ½, and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 44½, no change; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 68 for Norristown Railroad; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 33 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Canal stocks were dull and weak, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 21¾@21½; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20. The best bid for the common stock of the latter was 9.

In Bank shares we notice sales of North America at 241½, and Commonwealth at 61.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet, with 51 bid for Second and Third; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 10 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading.....2d.. 45⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 2 series	107	10 sh Bk N A	241¾
$450 do. 3 ser.	108¾	10 sh Mor Cl Pf	70
$6000 N P R 7s	90	5 sh Comw'lth Bk	61
$2000 Elmira 7s	94	400 sh Read R	45⅝
129 sh Penna R	52⅝	200 do	45⅝
12 do	52½	300 do	45⅝
100 do	52¾	200 do	45⅝
10 sh Leh V R	56¾	300 do	45⅝
15 sh Lit Sch R	44¾	100 do	45⅞
10 sh Leh N	21¾	100 do	45⅞
7 do	21¾	100 do	45⅝
300 do	21¾	100 do	45⅝
100 do	21¾	100 do	45⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	32¾	500 do	45⅝
200 do	32¾	100 do	45⅝
300 do	32¾	100 do	45⅝
200 do	32¾	500 do	45⅝
200 do	32¾	500 do	45⅞
100 sh Sch Nv Pf	20		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115⅝@116; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; 5-20s, July, 108⅝@109; do., 1867, 108⅛@109¼; do., 1868, 108⅝@109½; 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Gold, 147¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108¼@109¼; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¾. Gold, 147¾@148. Silver, 138¼@140½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅝@116; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114⅞; do. 1864, 110¼@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¼@109; 1868, 108⅝@109; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118¼. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 102½@103. Gold, 148@148¼.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	147¼	11·20 A. M.	148
10 "	147¼	11·30 "	147⅝
10·16 "	147¼	11·51 "	148
10·20 "	147	11·34 "	148¼
10·32 "	147¼	11·35 "	148
10·42 "	147¼	11·45 "	147⅞
10·46 "	147¼	12·05 P. M.	147⅝
11·09 "	147¼	12 15 "	147⅝
11·15 "	147¼	12·18 "	147¼
11·19 "	147¼	12·30 "	147⅝

An advance of 1¼ from last night's quotation.

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110 @110¼; 3 days, 110¼@110⅝. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 10.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.—There is no vitality in the Flour Market, and no demand except from the local trade, whose purchases are limited to present necessities. Sales of several hundred barrels at $7·50@8 25 for superfine; $8·25@9 25 for extras, $9@11 25 for spring wheat extra family, $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do., and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. Sales of 500 barrels at $9 87½. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The advance noted yesterday in prime Wheat is well sustained, but the aggregate business is meagre. Sales of 3500 bushels red at $2·40@2·50, and 1000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $2·10. We quote new and old Pennsylvania Rye at $1·70@1·80. Corn is unsettled and $1·25 is now demanded for prime yellow; 1500 bushels inferior sold at $1·16@1·18 and $1·22 for Western mixed. Oats are in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels new Ohio at 90c.

Cloverseed is in better demand, with sales of 250 bushels at $8, and 600 bushels on secret terms. Timothy may be quoted at $2·50@2·75. Flaxseed sells at $2·50@2·55.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109½
N. Y. and E. R.	58	Toledo & Wabash	49½
Phil. and Rea. R.	90½	Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	74@
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Adams Express Co	52½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81½	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	111½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Feverish.		Tennessee 6s new	64
		Gold	147¾

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....74 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Barque Freitag, Radmann, Genoa, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Kosmos, Weinrichs, Hamburg. do.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor, G. S. Reppilier & Bro.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, Boston, Davis Pearson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, Baltimore, Wigton & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Providence, Hammett & Neil.
Schr David Babcock, Colcord, Dorchester, Mass., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, Dorchester, Mass., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Eunice, Barker, 15 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.
Schr Gen. Taylor, Wiley, 4 days from Providence, with mdse. to C. S. Crowell.
Schr Progress Foxwell, from Dorchester.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Conwell, from Boston.
Schr R. S. Miller, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Newburyport.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 24th ult.
Ship F. B. Cutting, Tyson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 23d ult.
Ship Wilhelmine, Rhetz, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 23d ult.
Barque Louisa, Toornvik, and Terpsichore, Pedersen, hence for Cronstadt, at Copenhagen 22d ult.
Barque Jennie Ellingwood, Ellingwood, hence for Hamburg, was below that port 24th ult.
Barque Lakemba, Rood, hence for Bremen, at Portsmouth, Eng., 24th ult.
Schrs M. Hand, Brooks, from Greenport, and Sarah Reed, Arnold, from Portland, Ct., at New York yesterday.
Schrs Henry May, Rackett, from Dighton, and Wm. S. Loughton, Tatem, from Fall River, both for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schrs Lamartine, Butler, and Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Providence 2d inst.
Schr Henry Croskey, Porter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 1st inst.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Salem 31st ult.
Schrs A. Truedell, Barrett; Ella Amsden, Smith; F. Boice, Adams; and Wm. H. Sargent, Sargent, hence, at Salem 1st inst.
Schr Francis French, Lippincott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 1st inst.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith; Othello, Eldridge; Sea Breeze, Coombs; Brandywine, Irelan; R. H. Huntley, Nickerson; and Cadwalader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 30th ult.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hin

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Campaign—Folly of the Old Rebel Leaders.

From the N. Y. Herald.

With the opening of the Presidential campaign, and as the hopes of the Democratic politicians of the South begin to revive, the old Rebel leaders show their hands. Wade Hampton at Charleston, Robert Toombs at Atlanta, and others among the most prominent Rebels at other places, have been making most foolish and injurious speeches on the issues of the past and present. They appeal to the Rebel sympathies and memories of the Southern people and flaunt the Rebel flag as the emblem of all that is heroic and noble. While pretending to denounce the radicals of the North, they in reality denounce the whole of the Northern people, Democrats as well as Republicans, who entered into or favored the war for the Union. They make their lost cause a holy one and boast of the part they took in it. They claim admiration when they should sue for forgiveness for the bloodshed, debt, and innumerable evils they have brought upon the country. However disposed generous-minded people of the North may be to sympathize with them for their sufferings and disabilities, though brought upon themselves, and however ready they may be to accord to these Southerners the merit of bravery, they cannot forget the bloodshed and horrors of a great civil war, with the enormous burden of debt now weighing heavily upon the North, through the madness and crime of these same Rebel leaders. There is a noble disposition to bury the hatchet of war, and, for the welfare of both sections in the future, to cultivate harmony; but this cannot be while such foolish men as Hampton and Toombs flaunt the Rebel flag in the face of the Northern people.

The radical organs and leaders are delighted, of course, with these bombastic and foolish speeches of the old Rebels. They can find nothing better to use in the political campaign, and they are using them with great effect. Nothing will tend so much to defeat the Democratic nominees both on the Presidential ticket and for Congress. They will neutralize all the effect of the reaction which had set in against radical misrule, usurpation, and extravagance, for the war is yet alive in the memory of the people, and the consequences are yet felt too keenly to tolerate such assumption and folly. We have all along pleaded for mercy to the South, have opposed the proscriptive policy of our radical Congress, and have argued in favor of restoration and harmony as best for both sections of the country; but our efforts become paralyzed by the foolish conduct of the Southern fire-eaters. There was reason for a long time to commend the moderation and reticence of the Southerners. They seemed to realize their subjugated and helpless condition. More than once we had occasion to speak of their prudence and modesty, and of Wade Hampton's discreet conduct in particular. Even at the Democratic Convention in this city they wisely remained in the background. But the sudden burst of rebel and sectional feeling to which we have referred must tend to destroy the good effect of all this. Not that there is any fear of another rebellion. The war was too terrible and the subjugation of the rebels too complete to admit of such a thought. Nor can the consequences of the war in the destruction of slavery, in the non-recognition of the Rebel debt and in the recognition and payment of the Federal debt ever be reversed. All this has been fixed by the Constitutional amendment. But we want political peace and harmony between the North and the South. We want the bitterness and evils of the war to be buried in oblivion. Foreign wars may be remembered and commemorated with satisfaction and even to a good purpose, like that of our war with Great Britain, or the war of Independence, but not civil wars, and least of all by the vanquished and those who cause them.

Should the Southern leaders continue in their imprudent and suicidal course, the first effect will be not only the election of the radical Presidential ticket, but another radical Congress also. Then the South will lose the sympathy and aid of a large portion of the conservative people of the North. Capitalists will be more afraid of investing their money in the South than they were before the war and while slavery existed, and as a consequence that productive and beautiful section will remain a comparative waste. Sectional ill-feeling will be kept alive and increase. In all probability local troubles may arise that will call for or be made the pretext of military rule, and though the Southern States may be nominally reconstructed and restored, they will be virtually under military authority. Such are a few of the evils which must spring from attempts on the part of the Rebel leaders to keep up the old spirit of sectional hostility. The Southerners are not out of the woods yet, and we advise them to keep quiet. They have nothing to gain and much to lose by imprudently keeping alive the memory and feeling of the war. If Wade Hampton, Toombs, and other Rebel chiefs have not more sense, we hope the people may show that they have and will repudiate such blind and dangerous leaders.

War Democrats Speaking Out.

From the N. Y. Times.

The logical position of the War Democrat is expressed in the letter addressed to the Central Democratic Committee of California by one of its members. His convictions and sympathies both separate him from a party whose policy is embodied in the New York platform, and whose chief standard bearer is encumbered with the record of Horatio Seymour.

The course of the War Democracy during the Rebellion proved their adherence to a higher standard of allegiance than any which the party has ever set up. They left the party because its influence as an organization was exerted in opposition to the war; they voted against its candidates as the exponents of a policy which would have rendered the Rebels practically victorious. They recognized as paramount throughout their obligations to the Union, and separated themselves from their old associates to strengthen the Republicans. While the conflict of arms lasted their active coöperation was given to the Republican party.

The patriotic motives which impelled them, in 1864, to support Lincoln against McClellan now point to the support of Grant in preference to Seymour. This would be the case were they guided solely by the relative antecedents of the candidates. They would inevitably prefer a soldier of the Union, whose successes in the field derive additional brilliancy from the magnanimity with which he used their advantages—to a civilian who perverted high official position to the base uses of faction. As between Grant and Seymour, judging of each by his public career, no consistent War Democrat can long hesitate.

Passing from the candidates to the policy of he respective parties, it is equally manifest hat all the considerations which originally alienated the War Democrats from the old Democratic organization, continue in force. Seymour is the candidate of a party whose platform arraigns the measures employed by the Government in the prosecution of the war, and whose object is the undoing, and as far as possible, the reversal of the results involved in the Union triumph. He is the representative of a party which not only assails the course sustained by War Democrats, but proposes to convert victory into defeat, and to confer substantial advantages of victory upon enemies of the Union. Such a candidate, nominated by such a party, on a platform which commits him to its worst characteristics, can have no claim upon the respect of War Democrats.

On the other hand, the Republican policy involves the permanent control of loyal influences in the Government, and the perpetuation of the legitimate gains of the war. It upholds obligations incurred in its conduct, and indicates the right of States which remained true to the Union to dictate the conditions of restoration. To support the Republican party now, therefore, is simply to carry to their proper end measures and principles which, during the Rebellion, commanded the unswerving approval of the class whose convictions are expressed in Mr. Sibley's letter.

How Shall the National Debt be Paid?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We beg that it be distinctly understood that the greenback question is not raised by us, but that we discuss it because those who disagree with us will have it so. They insist not only on discussing it themselves, but that we also shall discuss it. The following is one of the latest statements which have reached us of their side of the question. W. A. B. writes:—

"We favor the payment of the debt of the United States according to the letter and spirit of the law, *i. e.*, the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, pledging ourselves that, if it can be demonstrated that such is not the spirit of the law, we will abandon our position, and cheerfully use our efforts to induce others to adopt a just view of the case—yours, if that be just.

"On the face of every legal-tender note of the United States is the plain declaration, 'This note is receivable for all dues, public and private,' except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, which, of course, we insist shall be paid in gold. The five-twenty bonds were bought with this plain statement staring the purchaser in the face from off the very notes which he paid in exchange for the five-twenties. Is it not just that he shall receive his payment in the same?

"We favor the payment of the Five-twenties in greenbacks. You ask us how, then, will we pay the greenbacks? In gold, to the uttermost farthing, when we can; but meantime we will avoid the ruinous interest we pay at present.

"But the law declares that we shall issue no more than $400,000,000 of greenbacks. Very well; we have in circulation only $350,000,000. We would issue the other $50,000,000, and thus save $3,000,000 per annum, in gold, as a beginning."

Comments by the Tribune.

Our correspondent quotes a few words from the original Legal-tender act, which he thinks favors his view of the case. Let us quote several times as many from the first section of that act:—

"And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sums not less than fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof."

—Here it will be seen that, by the express terms of the original Legal-tender act (Feb. 25, 1862), every greenback was fundable at the pleasure of the holder in Five-twenty bonds. How can you pretend that, while every holder of greenbacks was entitled by law to exchange them for an equal amount in Five-twenty bonds, those bonds could the next hour be paid off in his despite in greenbacks? Do you not see that this would utterly nullify and destroy the privilege of funding the greenbacks, which was a chief element of their value?

—Now look at another provision of that same Legal-tender act:—

"Section 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand, therefor authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:—

"First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

"Second—To the purchase and payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

"Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States."

—Here you see a provision of coin not merely to pay all the interest, but to pay at least one per cent. of the principal of the entire national debt, in each fiscal year beginning with 1862. Do you propose to abide by that part of the bargain?

The act further prescribed, as you quote, that the greenbacks "shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States." The avowed, notorious object of this provision was to give those notes a higher current value than they would otherwise possess. But your construction tends not to increase, but diminish their value. That depended originally on their being a legal tender and on their being fundable in five-twenty bonds. If, instead of being thus fundable, the five-twenties may be paid off in greenbacks, their value would be slender indeed.

We *know* that the meaning which our correspondent and others puts upon the Legal-tender act is not the intent of those who passed it. Mr. Stevens, in urging the passage of the Legal-tender act, at least four times asserted that the five-twenties were payable after twenty years *in coin;* so said several of his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means, and no man demurred. We thus prove that no such meaning was *intended* by those who framed and passed the bill.

Now, then, let us look at facts about which there is no dispute.

When the bonds were to be taken, the question was publicly asked—"How are they to be paid? May they not be paid in greenbacks?" and Secretary Chase replied, "No; they are to be paid at maturity in coin." This satisfied the doubters and silenced the cavilers, and the bonds were taken on the strength of this assurance, which was reiterated by Secretaries Fessenden and McCulloch successively. All those whose business it was to get people to take the bonds repeated these assurances. Were we not warranted in so doing? Consider the facts above stated and judge.

Now, then, the bonds were taken on the faith of these acts, these assurances. The foreign holders of a large portion of them never saw a greenback—many of them never heard of one. They were offered our bonds very cheap, and bought them. These promised to pay so many dollars per annum interest and so many dollars principal after five and within twenty years. There was nowhere a hint that the principal was payable otherwise, or in other currency than the interest. With what honor, with what honesty, can they be paid otherwise?

Payment of interest in coin is not "ruinous." We have paid every farthing, thus far, and have paid off $250,000,000 of principal of the debt, beside at least $100,000,000 of war bounties, state claims, etc., etc. We have paid not less than $100,000,000 per annum of national debt, beside interest, since the Rebel armies surrendered. At this rate, twenty-five years more would pay every dollar that we owe, without fraud and without shame. Better by far that we should have been beaten by the Rebels than that we should now prove ourselves a nation of swindlers. But we must not, we will not. We have saved the Union; we shall now save our faith and our honor.

The Radical Triton.

From the N. Y. World.

"Hear you this Triton of the minnows? Mark you his absolute 'shall?'" The American people propose to pass upon the hasty last year's legislation of a violent and revolutionary Congress. They propose to elect a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives. They propose to restore the Constitution and the Union. And here gets me up Mr. Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, and flourishing his fists ferociously in the faces of his countrymen, screams out that the American people shall do no such thing; that the American people are bound hand and foot by the acts of the Fortieth Congress, which stand to them in the stead of Providence and of history; that if they choose a President to execute their will, that President shall not be allowed to execute their will, but that, on the contrary, he shall be coerced into being the "minister of laws which he disapproves and the servant of a Senate which refuses to trust him."

The "servant of the Senate," quotha? This is the radical plot then? The radical oligarchy in the Senate, propose, do they, to nullify the will of the American people deliberately expressed in a great Presidential election, and to treat as their "servant" the chosen Chief Magistrate of the Republic—the constitutional Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States? Have they, then, made their arrangements with some unconstitutional Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States, for the purpose of using him to carry out this audacious plan of revolution? Was this the meaning of General Grant's nomination? Was he selected (a radical defeat at the polls being clearly foreseen by the party leaders) as the only candidate who could be relied upon in case of defeat to make an armed stand with the Senatorial oligarchy in opposition to the popular will? If this be not so, from whence gets our Triton his absolute "shall?"

If the talk of the *Tribune* be not the wildest rhodomontade, it is the incautious revelation of a deliberate resolve on the part of the radicals to impose their authority upon this nation for four years more by force of arms. That there are men, and very conspicuous men, among the radical leaders who would not hesitate to plan such a conspiracy as this against the rights and liberties of their fellow-citizens is no secret. For that matter, the open and cynical way in which the radical majority at Washington have thrown to the dogs even the pretence of keeping the pledged faith of the nation as to the objects of the recent war, stares us all in the face, to show that there is no possible curb for the encroachments of these men upon law and right but the curb of their fears. They have availed themselves of the saddest legacies of the war, of its bitterest passions and animosities, to blind the Northern people into acquiescing in a policy which has reduced eleven American States to a political condition as degraded as that of the Polish provinces of Russia. It is only a question of courage whether they will attempt to carry out the programme thus published by the *Tribune*, and to void the election of a Democratic President by the will of a Senatorial oligarchy acting in concert with the "General of the Armies." We do not believe they will dare undertake to do it. The Democratic President and the Democratic Representatives whom the people will put into power next November will be put into power for the express purpose of reducing to order and to decency these radical rebels against the Constitution and the laws; and what the people elect them to do they will do, though all the Sumners rage and all the Drakes imagine vain things. And of one thing be sure that the election of Seymour and Blair has been made, and that it is felt by the people to have been made a political necessity by precisely this lawless, insolent, threatening, and truculent temper of the radicals in and out of Congress. Their Triton blows too loud. The American people—over-taxed, fettered, bothered, tormented in all sorts of ways by the political despots whom the *Tribune* truckles to and serves—are in no mood to be bullied out of their one last remedy by any such Triton as this

"That with his peremptory 'shall' being but
The horn and noise of the monster, wants not spirit
To say he'll turn their current in a ditch
And make their ch nnel his."

On the Defensive.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

There is a gentleman tarrying at Bedford Springs, Pa, who is not at all pleased with the manner in which his party is conducting the campaign. He gives vent to his displeasure in a letter to the New York *Express*, from which we quote:—

"* * * I am quite sure the Democrats cannot win fighting a defensive campaign—as leading papers in this State are now doing. What they should do is to charge boldly to the Republicans all the political evils that exist—that the Democrats fought the battles, and they (the Republicans) had the contracts—which is true. To the latter—thereby putting them on the witness stand and not us, as now seems to be the case—letting their old and only argument, 'you are a Copperhead,' go by; this, and that we are 'trooly loil,' is all they have in their entire budget of electioneering documents. Let the Democrats quit proving the loyalty of Seymour and Blair. Fight the battle aggressively and we may win. The people are ready to sustain the Democracy in their charges, and will, while they will tire and desert to the enemy if fought on the defensive."

We sympathize with the above gentleman in his tribulations. There are a good many others in a similar frame of mind. But we know of no remedy now. The Tammany Convention made the bed for the party, and there the "faithful" must lie while Grant goes marching on.

It is very easy to give advice, but not so easy to act upon it. Tammany elected that Democracy should be made synonymous with revolution. The Convention succumbed to the later Rebel leaders, and permitted them to force a platform upon it, which is odious to every loyalist and man of honor, and to designate candidates whose names are a standing menace to every peace-able law-abiding citizen.

Marshaled under such Generals, fighting under such a flag, and so bunglingly arranged in line of battle, the rank and file of Democracy have no other choice but to fight on the defensive, and at last flee in confusion from the field. Instead of making an assault here and there, penetrating their antagonists' lines, throwing out skirmishes to the right and left, and finally moving forward in battle's "magnificently stern array," they are compelled to remain strictly on the defensive, and erect breastworks until November, when the foe will bear down upon them in overwhelming force, routing horse, foot and dragoon, and capturing everything, bag and baggage.

By an ordinary display of shrewdness and tact, the Tammany leaders might have averted this irretrievable dilemma in which their party is now placed. Many Republicans were dissatisfied with the extreme course of some of the leaders, with Congressional reconstruction, with the attempted impeachment, and with other things. The Democrats were not slow to perceive this, and earlier in the season they were most exultant over the prospect of what they styled "the demoralization and disruption of the radical party." Prior to the assembling of the Chicago Convention, they looked upon victory as already assured. When, however, that body steered clear of the Butlers and Stevenses, and following the wise counsels of General Schurz, disappointed the foe by giving us a platform and candidates upon whom all Republicans and loyalists could harmonize, the ardor of the Democracy was considerably dampened. The proceedings of the New York Convention finally dispelled all their dreams of success and sounded the death knell to all their hopes. Their vantage ground was swept completely from under them in the twinkling of an eye. From being on the offensive, they were suddenly placed on the defensive, where they will remain until the close of the campaign. In the short space of three days the Democratic leaders assembled on Fourteenth street, completely reversed the political situation, lost all the advantage and *clan* which the party had acquired through Republican imprudence and short-sightedness, and insured to the latter party far more than it had lost through the folly of some of its leaders. We now enter upon the campaign with the confidence, buoyancy, hope, and determination which insure victory.

But assuming that there was nothing in the Tammany Convention particularly objectionable or inconsistent with the Democratic papers and speakers following the advice of the Bedford gentleman and assuming the offensive—not a day passes without bringing something which must be apologized for. Every time Frank Blair opens his mouth he necessarily incurs a whole broadside of explanations and apologies from the Democratic press. Every time he puts his hand to a pen he writes sentences which fairly wilt his would-be supporters, and cause them to quail before the effect which they must have on the country. Would that Frank might be preserved in "lemons and whisky" until the end of the campaign, is the prayer of many Northern Democrats. And there too are Hampton, and Forrest, and Preston, and Vance, and Wise, and Bowie, and Pike, and fifty others who will persist notwithstanding the efforts made to choke them off in airing themselves and the Convention, in demonstrating how they run the Tammany machine, and made the platform and nominations, and in explaining that the whole proceedings mean revolution, dispersion of Congress at the point of the bayonet, the overthrow of established laws, and the attaining of the ends for which the Confederacy fought.

It would have been just as reasonable for Jeff. Davis to have required of Lee to assume the offensive when he was totally surrounded on the head waters of the Appomattox, as it now is to demand of the Democratic party to abandon the defensive with such a platform, and with such *candidates* and *backers*.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 6 26 tuth s3m

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

4 8p No. 434 RACE Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damages. Prices low. C. HASSERFORDER, 6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction and is perfectly air-tight, self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle before purchasing elsewhere. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 16p

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Boarding Houses, Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON, 1 27 stu th 6m No. 509 N. SECOND Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

OPERA GLASSES.

FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of

PARTICULARLY FINE

OPERA GLASSES,

Including every variety of

Rock Crystal, Ocular Graduated, Duchesse, and

VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.

ALSO,

Tourist Glasses and Telescopes. [4 4 stw

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf3m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 14

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(so-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 5, 5½, and 6 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12p

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.

WEAVER & PENNOCK,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES,—

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 12

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORia" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 24p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc., 11 15smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 713 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Address, personally or by note,

N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27 3rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 814 WALNUT Street. 9 2

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwfsm

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 108 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—Last evening a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the German Republicans was held in Mechanics' Hall, Third street, below Green, for the purpose of forming a Campaign Club, and endorsing the Republican nominations for President and Vice President of the United States. Jacob Rockey acted as President, and Max Roimshom, Secretary.

A committee of eleven was appointed on permanent organization, who reported the following officers:—

President—Theodore Kell.

Vice Presidents—Rockey, Siegmann, Schneider, Kneip, Professor Heffmann, F. W. Thomas, Jr., Julius Hick, Franjen, Jacob Roller.

Recording Secretaries—Tonk and Breitinger.

Corresponding Secretary—F. J. Loes.

Secretary of Finance—Carl Schwarz.

Treasurer—Paul Jagode.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, by the German Republicans of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled,

Whereas, the Republican party is guided by the principles of public honesty in regard to the national indebtedness, of protection in regard to the tariff question, and of universal liberty and equality in regard to the reconstruction of the Rebel States, and is therefore right in the most important issues of the day, and whereas this same party is and always has been in favor of the self-evident principles of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born equal and free and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, therefore

Resolved, That it is only the Republican party which we can recognize as the true representative of these genuine democratic principles.

Resolved, That we therefore shall give our votes only to the candidates of the Republican party, U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, whom we know as men of unblemished honesty, undoubted ability, undoubted principles, and tried patriotism, and to the other and well-tried and most capable men who are nominated by the Republican party, and that we call on all independent loyal citizens of whatever party they may belong to to do the same.

Resolved, That in order to carry out our principles, we have organized a Republican Campaign Club, and we will make our best efforts that at the next State and National elections the whole Republican ticket, with Grant and Colfax as our standard-bearers, shall be triumphantly elected.

The meeting was addressed by Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., who was frequently interrupted by applause.

PASSENGER RAILROAD CAR LICENSES PAID.—The Passenger Railroad Companies named below have paid their license fee on each car for 1868:—

Name of Road.	No. of Cars.	Am't.
Second and Third Streets, . . .	60	$3000
Union Line, ...	60	3000
Arch, Race, Vine, etc., ...	30	1500
Fifth and Sixth, ...	40	2000
Fourth and Eighth, and Girard Ave.,	38	1900
Green and Coates, ...	31	1550
Tenth and Eleventh, ...	27	1350
Girard College and Ridge Avenue,	16	800
Gray's Ferry, ...	14	700
Chesnut and Walnut, ...	38	1900
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Sts, .	14	700
Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets .	20	1000
	388	$19,400

The Lombard and South and Market Street Companies have not yet paid. These will make the total number of cars about 469, and the total license fee nearly $24,000.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.—The following gentlemen were, yesterday, appointed Supervisors by his HONOR the Mayor, from the list of names sent in by the Highway Department:

First Ward, Samuel Peak; Second, Charles Peak; Third and Fourth, Samuel Mitchell; Fifth and Sixth, John Gibbs; Seventh and Eighth, Charles A. Porter; Ninth and Tenth, James Thompson; Eleventh and Twelfth, Jesse P. Shelmire; Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Jacob S. Fish; Fifteenth, Thomas Gilligan; Sixteenth and Seventeenth, Joseph Ash; Eighteenth, William H. Maneely; Nineteenth, George Boyer; Twentieth, First Division, Henry Myers; Second Division, William F. Miskey; Twenty-first, Joseph Kensel; Twenty-second, Second Division, Reuben Sands; Twenty-third, First Division, Enoch Foster; Second Division, Jamison Lott; Twenty-fourth, First Division, P. C. McGinley; Second Division, William A. Frederick; Twenty-sixth, Philip H. Klouse; Twenty-seventh, Joseph Freas.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—Miss Adele Roubaud, a young lady of this city, residing at No. 1529 Marshall street, went to Pennsgrove a week since on a visit. On Monday evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, she left the house in company with two ladies, for the purpose of bathing in a neighboring creek, it being a secluded spot, and frequented at certain hours by persons stopping at that place for bathing purposes.

Miss Roubaud was an expert swimmer. She entered the water with her friends, and after remaining in for some moments suddenly disappeared beneath the surface. Her companions immediately gave the alarm, but all efforts to save her proved ineffectual, and the painful fact soon became apparent that she had been drowned. Her body was recovered in the course of the evening and taken to the house, and will be brought to this city to-day. Miss Roubaud was a young and accomplished lady and highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances.

STATE SENATOR.—A convention was held at Eighth and Spring Garden streets yesterday to nominate a State Senator in opposition to A. Wilson Henzey. William Hart was chosen Chairman, and Frank H. Thomas and R. Simpson Secretaries. On motion a committee of seven was appointed, which reported resolutions declaring in favor of T. Sproull Leisenring as a workingmen's candidate, and recommending his nomination as such. The resolutions were adopted, and on motion, Mr. Leisenring was nominated for State Senator from the Second Senatorial District. Mr. Leisenring being introduced, made a speech accepting the nomination. After addresses from several delegates, the convention adjourned.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT.—John Ward and James Keating, while in the neighborhood of Smith's tavern, at Fifth and Spruce streets, yesterday afternoon, got into a quarrel and adjourned to the tavern to settle it. Here they had a regular "set-to." The door was locked, but the police managed to gain admittance and arrested the fighters and two lookers-on, named Joseph Molloy and Richard Mallery. The proprietor of the place was subsequently arrested upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter. Smith, Ward, and Keating were held to answer at Court, and Molloy and Mallery to keep the peace.

WARD MEETING.—The Union Republican Convention of the Second Ward met last evening, in the Grant Club rooms, on Washington avenue, above Fifth street, for the purpose of nominating candidates to supply the vacancies caused by the death of Alderman Charles Pottinger and the resignation of School Director Charles Brown. Theodore Collins acted as President and B. J. Pearson as Secretary.

After the selection of a door-keeper nominations were made, and on the fourth ballot LOUIS LIST was declared the nominee for the position of Alderman, and on the first ballot DR. Henry Weyl for that of School Director. The Convention then adjourned.

MEAN.—A large boy yesterday stole a pair of boots from a little fellow who was taking them home. He told the child to go in the Independence Hall and get a ticket admitting him to the cupola, and he would hold the boots till he returned. The child did as directed, but when he returned, the large boy and boots were missing.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy, eleven years of age, named Adam Williams, was drowned in the Delaware yesterday. His parents reside at No. 132 Almond street.

ACCIDENT.—Robert McAllister, a resident of Newark, N. J., had one of his feet crushed yesterday on a city railway. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—Encke's comet will be within telescopic range during the present month. It is 31,000,000 mile beyond the sun, and if any desire to see it they must secure a powerful telescope.

—Mr. J. M. Berringer, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, is in this city on official business. His orders are to see that the soldiers' graves in the national cemeteries around Philadelphia are placed in good condition, and are provided with head-boards where they are needed.

—A Working Men's Florence Campaign Club has been formed in the Second Congressional District, and at a meeting on Monday evening, at the corner of Tasker and Sixth streets, over eighty men enrolled their names.

—A meeting of delegates, representing the different workshops of Philadelphia will be held at the corner of Marlborough and Girard avenue, Eighteenth Ward, on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the best means of securing eight hours for a day's work.

—Workmen are now engaged in opening Ontario street, from Girard avenue to Thompson street; a desirable improvement, which will add to the appearance of the unsightly lot at Girard avenue and Broad street.

—The street cleaners are at work in the northern portion of the city. They were needed. Their presence is also anxiously looked for in the southern portion.

Missouri Iron.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The leading source of production of ore and pig iron in Missouri is the Iron Mountain in St. Francis county, eighty miles from St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The American Iron Mountain Company, which was organized and commenced work on the 9th of June, 1845, own the body of ore known as the Iron Mountain, and about 30,000 acres of surrounding land. They have three furnaces on their ground, two of which are generally kept in blast, only on charcoal, and one out of blast. The amount of pig iron made by this Company, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1868, was 4725 tons; the amount during the year 1867 was 8051 tons, mainly from one furnace, whereas, in 1866, when both furnaces worked more steadily they yielded 13,968 tons, the average production from the works being about 16,000 tons a year.

The number of workmen employed in the business, including miners, wood-choppers, colliers, teamsters, furnace men, and farm hands, amounts to about 400, and their wages are about $250,000 a year. Of these 400 workmen about 20 are employed as farm hands, 130 as miners, raising ore to ship, and 250 in the regular business of providing charcoal and ore, and in the production of pig metal at the furnaces. The number of workmen necessary to carry on a charcoal furnace is estimated by the President of this Iron Company at 125.

On account of the limited supply of charcoal, the number and capacity of the furnaces at the Iron Mountain have not been increased since the year 1855, when the blast was first opened on Furnace No. 3, and it yielded about 450 tons of pig metal monthly. Being out of blast part of the summer and during the fall, this furnace made its first cast on the second blast, on the 1st day of December, 1855, and working on cold blast from the 1st to the 17th, and after that on hot blast, yielded during its first month of second blast, 320 tons of metal, and second month of second blast 525 tons.

This furnace No. 3 is 38½ feet high, and 9 feet wide across the bosh. The tons were calculated at 2268 pounds. The coal consumed in making one ton of iron was 164 bushels; now, by hot blast, 130 bushels melt a ton—2500 inches being the standard bushel of coal, while in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Tennessee the standard bushel was 2700 inches.

The amount of iron ore shipped by the American Iron Mountain Company over the Iron Mountain Railroad, during the year 1867, as appears by the statement furnished by the Company, was as follows:—

By river (from Carondelet)..... tons.	15,620
By rail.....	3,886
By rail to Irondale.....	9,605
By rail to St. Louis.....	600
Total.....	29,705

The shipment for the first half of the year 1868 exceeds the whole business of the year 1867, as appears from the following statement, furnished from the records of the Company:—

The amount of iron ore shipped by the A. I. M. Co. for the six months ending ending July 1, 1868, is as follows:—

By river (from Carondelet)..... tons.	31,190
By rail to Indiana.....	5,286
By rail to Carondelet.....	1,226
By rail to Irondale.....	3,280
By rail to St. Louis.....	260
By rail to all other points.....	350
Total shipment.....	41,592

The price of iron ore is $5·50 per ton at Carondelet, and pig metal has averaged about $45. The freight paid by the Iron Company to the Railroad Company on Iron ore, is $1·90 per ton and on pig iron $3·25 per ton, which, for the ore and metal of 1867, amounted to $82,605, which, freight being added to the wages of workmen, $250,000, makes the sum of $332,605 paid for the year 1867, by this Iron Company, into the fund of the wealth of the State; of which fund, as the 400 workmen in iron are all consumers of breadstuffs and provisions, goods, wares, and merchandise, excepting the twenty farm hands, a good portion necessarily passes into the possession of the merchants and farmers.

When the number of iron workmen in Missouri is increased to 40,000, as it may be during the present generation, at the same rate of payment, they would draw $25,000,000 a year; out of which the merchants and farmers would receive a good share for food, clothing, etc., supplied. This $25,000,000 a year for wages of workmen is only one item in the sources of wealth to flow into the fortunes of the people of the State out of the increasing production of the iron business.

The production of iron in the State of Missouri during the year ending June 30, 1868, according to the eighth census was as follows:—

Ore and pig iron.....	$575,000
Bar and other rolled iron.....	535,000
Steam engines and machinery.....	719,500
Iron founding.....	1,041,520
Total.....	$2,871,020

The iron production of the United States, then, by the same authority, was:—

Ore and pig iron.....	$19,487,799
Bar and other rolled iron.....	22,248,796
Steam engines and machinery.....	47,118 559
Iron founding.....	28,546,656
Total.....	$117,401,802

Of which Pennsylvania alone then produced $36,292,125.

ŒCUMENICAL COUNCILS.—A writer in the Paris *Liberte* enumerates the twenty Œcumenical Councils which have hitherto been held: 'The Council of Nicæa (325), against the Arians; 2, of Constantinople (381), against Nestorius and the Macedonians; 3, Ephesus (431), against Nestorius and the Pelagians; 4, Chalcedony (451), against Eutychus; 5, second Constantinople (553), against the three chapters; 6, third of the same city (680), against the Monothelites; 7, second of Nicæa (687), against the Iconoclasts; 8, fourth of Constantinople (869), against Photius; 9, first Council of Laterau (1123), to regulate various matters of discipline; 10, second of the same (1139), against Arnaud de Brescia; 11, third of same (1179), on discipline; fourth of the same, (1215), against the Albigenses; 13, Lyons (1245), against the Emperor, Frederick II., the author of the famous work 'De Tribus Impostoribus' (Moses, Jesus, Mahomet); 14, second of the same city (1274), for union with the Greeks; 15, of Vienne, in Dauphine (1311), against the Templars; 16, of Pisa (1409), against the great schism of the West; 17, of Constance (1414), against the Hussites and against three anti-popes; 18, of Florence (1429), for a second union with the Greeks; 19, of Bale (1431), which, after twelve years of dissension, terminated in a schism; 20, of Trent (1545-1563), which had to undergo still more vicissitudes than its predecessor. In its earlier sittings it only counted four archbishops and twenty-eight bishops; but in its later stages it possessed one hundred and twelve prelates. Such was the last of the Œcumenical Councils. It had in reality accomplished, after eighteen years of intestine struggles, only one of the three objects which had led to its convocation. Heresy, far from being extirpated, increased every day; the civil war had become more inveterate, and the schism was henceforth irrevocable; some changes in discipline was all it effected."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* denies the allegations made by D. Taylor, a friend of Judge Chase, to the effect that the latter did not seek the Democratic nomination. The *Gazette*, which, till his apostacy, was regarded as Mr. Chase's organ, adds:—"Mr. Chase entered into negotiations with the managers of the Democratic party for the nomination to the Presidency. The negotiation was pushed, on his part, with great activity, and he had all his personal followers at work at it. The world knows that the considerations of this bargain were, on Mr. Chase's part, that he would split the Republican party, and thereby enable the Democratic party to carry all the elections, national and local; and on the other part that the Democratic party should nominate him for the Presidency. These were the terms of the coalition. They were as fully expressed when Mr. Chase made the first overtures for the Democratic nomination as if he had written them out."

—The Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin* (rebel) announces its intention to keep standing in its columns a list of all persons in Hardeman county who take a radical paper. Of course this will be a notification to the Ku Klux cut-throats to murder and burn the property of all who are reported in these "black lists."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 00 MOON RISES.....8 21
SUN SETS.....7 11 HIGH WATER.....3 37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 24
Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
Union	Southampton	New York	July 28
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	July 28
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	July 29
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 29
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 6
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Dakota	New York	Aspinwall, etc.	Aug. 5
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 6
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 6
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Aug. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

N. G. barque Prinz Carl, Bernstein, Cork for orders Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, Geo S. Repplier.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Higbee, S. Amesbury, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Boston, do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Sheppard, Weymouth. do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Weymouth. do.
Schr M. B. Somers, Somers, Great Egg Harbor.
Str. Wm. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 68 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. T. P. Myers, A. Megginis, T. J. Perkins, S. Williams and wife, C. R. Holcombe and wife, J. M. Hood wife, Miss Fanny Perkins, Miss E. Stephenson, Kenton Sanford, T. Nugent, J. E. Moran, John Kelly, John Goffin.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Caro, Seals, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Merchant & Co.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr A. J. Fabens, Bragg from Baltimore.

Schr Ceres, Tretethen, from Dover, N. H.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lennig, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, 7 hours from the Delaware Breakwater. Off Morris Liston's, passed barque Volant from Pensacola, coming up. At Quarantine, brig Eunice, from Sombrero.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Helene, Knuth, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 23d ult.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, cleared at New York 3d inst., for St. John, N. B.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence at Boston yesterday.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, cleared at New York yesterday, for Wilmington, N. C.

Barque Hellespont, Bridges, for Philadelphia, to load for the Mediterranean, cleared at Boston 31 inst.

Barque Ephraim Williams, Hoff, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 2d inst.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Ross, for Philadelphia, at Havana 27th ult.

Barque Andes, Merriman, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Urda, Bjerkaas, hence, at Antwerp 22d ult.

Brig Clyde, Thompson, hence, at Mayagues 15th ult.

Brig Resolute, Parsons, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 1st inst.

Schr Abbot Devereux, Rich, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, was off Europa Point 13th ult.

Schr Clara Jane, Parker, cleared at St. John, N. B., 1st inst., for Newcastle, Del.

Schrs Bagaduce, Kennard, and Ocean Bird, Kelley, hence, at Portland 2d inst.

Schr Boston, hence, at Greenport, L. I., 30th ult.

Schr L. P. Ferrell, Collins, hence, at Washington, D. C., 3d inst.

Schr Reading Railroad No. 77, Carroll, sailed from Washington, D. C., 3d inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schrs A. Dale, Halsey; John Tyler, Cook; D. G. Floyd Kelley; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and New Zealand, Forbam, hence, at Boston 3d inst.

Schr Elizabeth, Heiner, hence for Pawtucket, at New York yesterday.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore hence for Charleston, which put into Norfolk in distress, had landed part of her cargo of coal 1st inst., and hauled out that day. A survey recommends her bottom caulked she having been strained.

Schr S. Applegate, Steelman, hence, at Newport 31st ultimo.

Schr R Blew, Peterson, hence, at East Greenwich 1st inst.

Schr J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 29th ult.

Schr M. A. Nichols, Small, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st inst.

Schrs Wm. Jones, Wooster and Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Newburyport 2d inst.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, hence, at Marblehead 1st instant.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Candy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.

Schrs G. W. Locke, Huntley, and J. C. Thompson, Vansant, hence for Boston; Idaho, Gaboage, from Bangor for Philadelphia; and J. C. Henry, Dilkes, from Lynn for do., at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs Lechlid, Haskell, hence for Bath and Wm. Fernet, Penny, from Schuylkill for Quincy Point, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.

Schrs Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, and Maria Louisa, Snow, hence at Gloucester 3d inst.

Schrs Henry, Dubois, hence for Bangor; S. & E. Corson, Brower, for Clyde Carle; J. H. Allen Getchell; W. Marcy, Gratton; and S. C. Lord, Hall, from Boston for Philadelphia; J. W. Everman, and J. C. Patterson, Corson, from Lynn for do.; Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport for do.; and C. E. Jackson, Mason, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr J. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, at Newport 1st inst., from Baltimore.

Schr Jos. Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Wareham 1st instant.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, hence, at Newport 3d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer General Putnam, belonging to the Lighthouse service, which was run down by the steamboat Mail Reybold, off New Castle, Del., in November last, has been raised by the Atlantic Submarine Company of New York, and is being towed to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for repairs.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported during the past month as totally lost or missing, is 14, of which 7 were wrecked, 1 burned, 2 sunk by collision, and 4 are missing. They are classed as follows:—1 steamer, 1 barque, 2 brigs, and 10 schooners, and their total estimated valuation, exclusive of cargoes, is $135,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, August 5, 1868, THIRD NIGHT OF J. E. McDONOUGH'S SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK, AND GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY. MAD'LLE GUSSIPPUS MORLACCHI, MAD'LLE GUILIANO LEAH, MAD'LLE ESMIRALDIA DIANI, STAR PREMIERS ASSOLUTO. SOLOISTS. MAD'LLE LINDA WENDEL, MAD'LLE BARRETTA, MAD'LLE ALEXANDRENA, With full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE SMITH. THE ORIGINAL FRENCH Introduced and arranged by M'LLE MORLACCHI. GRAND MARCH AND DRILL BY THE AMAZONIAN WARRIORS. RUSSIC AND CLASSIC DANCING. GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, BY GEORGE WUNDERLICH.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian, Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

8 3 12t

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office, for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3, 1868

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if satisfactory prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be," and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

8 3 6t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE,

Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE

IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

JOHN CRUMP, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, REMOVED To No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, GENERAL AGENT.

6 15 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s.....	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....	134,400·00
80,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes.....	82,562·50
206,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....	210,070·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).....	125,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed).....	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans.....	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....	4270·00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia).....	15,000·00
7,500 186 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	7,800·00
5,000 160 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....	201,900·00
$1,101,400 ar. Market value, $1,102,802·50 Cost, $1089,679·20.	
Real Estate.....	85,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company.....	43,334·36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value.....	3,017·00
Cash in Bank..... $103 617·10	
Cash in Drawer..... 298·52	183,315·62
	$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
R. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernardou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL.....	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS.....	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY, No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED B

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

Summer Jaunts.

In our climate, so inappropriately styled temperate, it takes some experience and judgment to learn how to live. After being frozen in winter, and drowned in spring, we are suddenly parched with blistering heat before we have had even a premonitory hint of warmth to urge us to get a "summer suit." June boils us, July broils us, and August sets us by to simmer, till at length, with the glorious Autumn, comes golden days, when life is a delight and all nature luxuriates in fulness of joy.

To the overtaxed denizen of the city it becomes a question of health and future usefulness, where and how he can find shelter from the heat and relaxation from labor. The sudden transition to an almost tropical temperature makes the pavement, like the furnace, seven times heated, and body and brain both crave safety in flight.

Most people live in such a hurry, taking so little thought for the morrow, that when the moment of suffocation comes they fly to the nearest popular resort as the place most readily accessible. Those who have striven to escape from their own tediousness all winter need the excitement of the popular gathering place in summer, and large numbers seek there the gaiety and fashion denied to them elsewhere. To such the "hop" at the springs or the sea-side offers an irresistible attraction, but there is another lesser multitude, the members of which are not afraid of solitude, and to whom quiet is a boon, who would most willingly escape from the tumultuous crowd and seek repose in communion with nature.

The revivifying powers of ocean are as immeasurable as its waves, and there can be no more potent life-giver than its breezes. In wandering by the deep sea its music breathes poetry to the most prosaic, and the ever-varying monotony of the marching waves carries refreshment to the over-wearied brain. Along our shore are multitudes of quiet spots, where the wanderer can gather refreshment, physical, mental and spiritual, and, unmolested by the throng, learn the wonders of the deep, and these happy nooks of refuge can be found at the expense of a little inquiry and forethought.

There is even a fashionable way of being adventurous, and a prescribed method for going a gypsying. But the lover of nature need not seek her afar in the forests of Maine or on the hills of New Hampshire; she can be found as wildly glorious nearer at home, and our own forests have many wild and picturesque nooks unknown to tourists, who offer themselves up as willing victims to the mosquitoes of the Adirondacks.

Within the boundaries of Pennsylvania there is so much wildness and beauty on lofty mountain-top and in deep-hidden gorge, by icy spring heads and clear rivulets, that Bedford, Cresson, and the Water Gap are but types of the wondrous variety of the glorious Keystone State. The lovely shores of the Susquehanna and Juniata, the wilder beauty of the country traversed by the waters of the Delaware, the Monongahela, and the Alleghany offer an ample variety of landscape to the lover of the picturesque. The hills rise in beauty around Bethlehem, and in glory around Mauch Chunk, while in the long range of mountain counties there are deep defiles and grand eminences hardly known beyond the limits of the districts they adorn. There are forests to be explored, which are yet unknown except to the woodsman, and caves whose existence is as yet hardly more than conjectural, while the lovely mountain brooklets are peopled with multitudes of trout—and what skilled tourist has a better taste for the picturesque than the trout?

The enforced leisure of summer, or a few glorious autumn days snatched as the best of all holidays, cannot be better bestowed than in exploring these untraversed wildernesses, and lovely sequestered nooks which lie beyond the ordinary route of travel, and have heretofore escaped the tourists, who persist in the search the unknown along the old systematized track by which the fashionable traveller has sought it for years.

A SINGULAR illustration of the peculiar position of political affairs in France is given by the fact that a proclamation strongly denouncing the Emperor, which is published as a proof of the existence of a revolutionary organization is supposed to be an invention of the police agents, devised to alarm the public. The proclamation gives a brief but pointed expression to the leading ideas of the opponents of the Imperial policy in the French Chambers, but it concludes with the advice that the whole people should unite in a *coup d'etat* to overthrow the Emperor, and it is headed with the old emblems of the French Republic—liberty, equality, and fraternity. If this be in reality, a police trick, it is evidently the object of its authors to cast opprobrium upon the men who are endeavoring in a legitimate and constitutional way to criticise the policy of Louis Napoleon, and to expose his blunders, by identifying them with the Red Revolutionists, whom the business world fears and abhors. The logic of the device is "you must accept the Emperor with all his faults and follies, or chaos will come again, and robbery, riot, and red-handed murder reign supreme."

Is Mormonism Likely to Survive?

SOME people are prone to look with astonishment at the rise and progress of Mormonism; with the full light of the nineteenth century, they ask, Can it be possible that such a religion can attract votaries from all classes? And, alas, history too well teaches us that it is not only the ignorant classes who are attracted by new doctrines and new teachers. That a man like Joe Smith should be the founder of a large and apparently growing sect ought to surprise no one who remembers that Joanna Southcote attracted by her impostures some of the most intellectual of the people of London, and history is full of examples of a like kind. Intellectual people are attracted by Spiritualism. No intelligence is proof against superstition. Lord Bacon believed in astrology, and plenty of great men believed both in astrology and witchcraft. No two sects can be more opposite in their views than Mormonism and Shakerism—the one allows marriage to an unprecedented extent, while the other does not approve of marriage at all; yet it is a curious fact that both sects are composed of industrious, thrifty, and careful agriculturists and pains-taking housekeepers. The founder of the Shakers was a poor old English woman named Ann Lee, now called Mother Ann.

Coexisting with these sects is another calling themselves Perfectionists. The chief seat of their societies is at Oneida Creek, in New York State. It seems to be somewhat imitative of some of the French Communistic organizations. It resembles Mormonism somewhat, that instead of a man having many wives, the societistic nature of the system enables them entirely to dispense with marriage. A community of goods, they say, implies a community of wives. Brother Noyes, who appears to be the Brigham Young of the party, maintains that it is a blunder to say either that a man can only love once in his life, or that he can only love one object at a time; hence, in the so-called Bille family, living at Oneida Creek, the central domestic fact of the household is the complex marriage of its members to each other and to all. It is in no measure or ridicule that we venture thus to speak of what might be termed the eccentric sects of this country; it is chiefly of Mormonism and its vitality that we at present have to do. Occupying a territory of their own selection, apparently prosperous after having undergone many persecutions, it presents a strange problem as to whether it will continue to flourish, or whether it will not rapidly sink into dissolution. Compared with Shakerism, it appears at great disadvantage. Whatever may be thought of Shakerism, no charge of immorality was ever brought against it. Many persons' ideas may revolt at their opposition to marriage, but of the purity of their lives no doubt has ever been raised. Of the other sect we spoke of it is yet too new, and its numbers are too few, to cause much speculation as to whether it is destined for a short life or not; but Mormonism is a large community, and has attracted attention in other countries than our own, and it obtains accessions from foreign countries continually. Now, will the advance of the Pacific Railroad through their territory, thus making it nearer to the population of the States, strengthen Mormonism or weaken it? This would depend, in a great measure, on the successor to Brigham Young. Mohamedanism, as is well known, continued to flourish even more successfully after Mohamed's death than during his lifetime. It is true that Brigham Young is not the original founder of Mormonism; but there is every reason for believing that he possesses more personal influence than Joe Smith did. To compare Young with Mahomet would indeed be absurd; but the comparison as to the duration of their personal influences might be made. And here we say is the problem:—Would the completion of the Pacific Railroad, by infusing a large practical old-fashioned brought-up people into the midst of Mormonism strengthen that organization or weaken it? It would seem that Mormonism could not be strengthened by the accession of such a population as must necessarily flow to their settlement, in addition to which there is to be taken into consideration the vast immigration from Europe, principally Germans—at least the Germans most generally settle out West. With such institutions the Germans have very little affinity. A sturdy, intelligent race, no new-fangled notions are likely to lead them astray from the paths of their forefathers. These circumstances must be taken into account when reflecting on the probable continuance of the Mormon institution. It therefore seems as if it must be weakened by coming in contact with the people we have just spoken of. Another cause for their decline might happen in the failure of a new leader, in the event of Brigham Young's death, to possess the personal influence which this man undoubtedly possesses. Should a feeble leader arise in his place the chances would seem to be that their decline might be as much hastened by this cause as by the influx of a population from the States, not to speak of the emigrants from foreign countries. Or it might be, as has happened to organizations which in some few particulars only it resembles, that, like St. Simonianism or Fourierism, it may be doomed to a short existence from the inherent weakness of its hold on mankind.

A TELEGRAM forwarded from Chicago yesterday, announces that "the First Exposition of the Woollen Goods Manufacturers of the Northwest," has been opened in that city, and that "samples of goods are on exhibition from *all the Western States.*" The rapid rise and progress of manufactures in the West is one of the notable events of this era. Although the aggregate amount of their products still falls far below the products of the Atlantic States, a very important commencement has been made, and ample proof has been given that the necessity of diversifying industry is clearly recognized, and that the people are no longer willing to confine their attention exclusively to agriculture and commerce. The Western cities are rapidly becoming great manufacturing centres, and in some of the rural districts an immense number of woollen manufactories have been established. The returns of the next census will afford evidence of a much more rapid progress of manufactures in the West than was ever exhibited in any period of ten years in the Atlantic States.

THE FREE-TRADE LEAGUE has put up flaming posters at several prominent places in Philadelphia announcing in deceptive phrases its professed principles. It would have been more candid if, instead of these vague generalities, it had plainly declared its objects and purposes, and clearly explained that "it holds" that the United States should swell the long list of victims of the commercial policy of Great Britain—that American manufactures should be destroyed and the wages of American workmen reduced to the standard of English pauper labor—that the fruits of the time, money, and ingenious labor employed to diversify our industry should be destroyed, and the industrial population of this country be again confined to farmers, merchants, miners, and transporters—and that the ambition of Great Britain to become "the workshop of the world" should be gratified, notwithstanding the great loss such a suicidal surrender of our numerous natural advantages would entail upon this country, and the enormous profits the British manufacturers would derive from thirty-five millions of American industrial vassals.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is committed alike by its platform and the declaration of its candidate for Vice-President to overthrow the newly organized Governments in the South, and thus to subject the nation to the perils and annoyances of another reconstruction of the Rebel States. They scarcely attempt to conceal that the chief object they have in view, in this revolutionary proceeding, is to restore the political power of the South to the men who precipitated the Rebellion, prolonged the war, subjected the nation to untold miseries, and who now, unmindful of their defeat and regardless of the sufferings they have already caused, announce their desire and determination to rule or ruin the American people and to inaugurate a new civil conflict if the Government they vainly tried to overthrow is not administered in their interest. Well may Wade Hampton boast that he still preserves a Confederate flag, and that he is prepared to hoist it in triumph as soon as South Carolina is reconstructed according to Democratic ideas!

A CONTRAST.—The Hon. James Thomas Elliott, of Camden, Arkansas, in a letter acceding to a request for permission to use his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Arkansas Second District, says:—"I am a truly and thoroughly reconstructed Rebel. I say this in no canting or boasting spirit. I detest a hypocrite and despise the man who, like the vain-glorious Pharisee of old, makes an ostentatious parade of assumed humility when his heart is full of pride and deceit. When I say that I am a reconstructed Rebel, I do not say it in that spirit which suggests extraordinary virtue or claims extraordinary considerations; nor, on the other hand, do I say it in that spirit of undue humility which suggests a craven and coward heart. But I say it in that open, frank and manly spirit of one who has the honesty to confess that he has done wrong, and the courage to say that he is sorry for it. I unhesitatingly and unreservedly accept the Republican platform as adopted at Chicago, and will sink or swim with it; and believe that the principles therein enunciated contain the great fundamental idea of restoring the Union upon a fair, stable and lasting basis. I believe the Republican party has proved true and faithful to its promises and policy, and will finally succeed in establishing that policy." What a contrast to this manly course is presented by the traitorous effusions of John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, in which paper he says that should Congress impeach and attempt to remove the President in September, he "ought to refuse to give up the reins, and if the radical faction elects to use force, let them shoulder the responsibility and the consequences." It is clear, Forsyth further declares, that the friends and defenders of the Constitution, by which it means the Southern Rebels and the Northern opponents of the war—Raphael Semmes and C. L. Vallandigham, for example—have forborne and given back enough, and should now halt and take another step to the rear.

HOPES OF "THE LOST CAUSE."—"General Hampton has altered in no way; not one honest man south of Mason and Dixon's line, is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says that he is ashamed of it, lies." These are the words of the Charleston *Mercury*. And again it says:—"We believe that we fought for our rights, driven on by fanatical radicals. We believe so still. If there is to be peace, the North must accept this fact. We meet on a parity of good-will, or we meet not at all. We ask no more than we give, and we give no more than we ask. If it is the expectation of the men of the North that General Hampton, or men of the South, are to go there or elsewhere with bated breath, swallow our deeds, recant our principles, and fawn at the feet of Northern men, they mistake both him and us. We meet as friends, or else as enemies."

FROM A SOUTHERN STANDPOINT.—Among the Southern journals which are anxious to enlighten the negro, is the New Orleans *Picayune*. It tells him that it would be much better for him to be in fact a Rebel, if it were true that voting the Democratic ticket made him so, than to be a traitor to his family, to his race, to his State, to his country, and to himself, by continuing his slavery to a league and a party "which design to put him and his in far worse condition, and to deprive him even more of the rights of manhood, than did the old system of slavery itself."

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE."—Mr. George H. Pendleton, who did not get the nomination for the Presidency, lately made a speech at Lafayette, Indiana, wherein he denounces the Republicans as "hell hounds." Hitherto Mr. Pendleton has enjoyed the reputation of being something of a gentleman; but this little incident shows him to be quite as much a master of ungenteel slang as is Brick Pomeroy himself.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, said in one of his recent speeches in London that the "way to defeat an Asiatic enemy is by going straight to their heads on every occasion." The hero of the Abyssinian war not only enunciated the true theory of Asiatic warfare, but his method is the best to be pursued in all cases.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* has proved a success at this theatre. The ballet troupe with Morlacchi, Leah, and Diani as premieres, is the best that has ever been in this city. The Amazonian March is well executed, and the scenery, together with the grand triple transformation is superior to anything produced here. Dr. Cunnington leads the orchestra to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Chesnut Street theatre will open on the 17th, with the spectacle from Niblo's Garden, *The White Fawn*. The Palmer and Jarret Ballet Troupe, headed by Bonfanti, Sohike, Westmayle and others has been engaged. The scenery used in New York has been brought from that city and will take the place of that we have grown tired of.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—This place is still crowded to witness the French "Can-Can." Mdlle Zuardi has proved a drawing card, with Mr. O'Rearcon and his novel invention the Tumbleronicon.

SEA-SIDE THEATRICALS.—Mr. Robert Craiz, the celebrated mimic, will give an exhibition at Columbia House, Cape Island, N. J., this evening. On Saturday evening he will appear at Congress Hall, Atlantic City, in his imitations, songs, and life-like portraiture of Mr. Charles Dickens, in which character he will read the "Trial Scene," from "Pickwick."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GALES FROM ARABY THE BLEST, freighted with the breath of oriental spice flowers, are not so entrancing as the perfume of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO" the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. It

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-seventh GRADUATED CLASS of the Central High School, held on Tuesday, August 4, 1868, at the office of John I. Hargadon, Esq., No. 125 S. Fifth street, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from us our beloved friend and classmate, CHARLES BUCKWALTER, and it is fitting that we should testify our sense of the loss we have sustained; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the decease of Charles Buckwalter we have been deprived of a friend and former school companion, who had endeared himself to us by his gentle and courteous bearing and who had commanded our respect and admiration for his fine talents and acquirements.

Resolved, That we deplore in his early death a highly gifted man, loved by all who knew him for his high moral tone and rare intellectual traits.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his afflicted relatives and friends in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body; that these resolutions be published in the "Age," "Press," "Ledger" and "EVENING TELEGRAPH," and that a copy be sent to his relatives.

E. H. D. FRALEY,
1t* President Twenty-seventh Class C. H. S.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

☞ NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Second District of Pennsylvania, comprising the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twenty-sixth Wards of the city of Philadelphia. The annual assessments for the above-named districts against persons liable to tax on income for the year 1867, for special tax and tax on carriages, billiard-tables, watches, silver and gold plate, etc., for the year ending 30th of April, 1869, having been completed

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that said duties or taxes have become due and are now payable and that the undersigned and his deputies will attend at his office, No. 239 DOCK Street, daily (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until and including the 29th day of AUGUST, 1868, for the purpose of receiving the same.

All such taxes remaining unpaid after said 29th day of August 1868, will be subject to the penalty and charges imposed by law, which will be rigidly enforced.

No private or special notice will be given.
7 24 fmw10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
s 28 10t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 20th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold and applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

☞ NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3 mwf1

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

OFFER

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

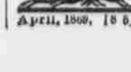
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf



POINT BREEZE PARK.—Annual Subscribers are now charged $10 for the unexpired period of the year ending 1st April, 1869, [8 5] Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

8 1 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEGHORN HAT AND A SERENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer; a little too airy perhaps. Cheap too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on" but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back.

Come and see how cheap our splendid Clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

SOAP.

S O A P.

The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy Soaps, have spent many years and much of their means in educating the public to believe the facts that "so-called cheap or low-priced" Soaps, being necessarily adulterated, are the dearest, and that good pure Soaps, although apparently dearer, are the cheapest. They have reason to know that their teaching has had its proper effect upon the minds of intelligent housekeepers, and believing the time has come when a really Superior Soap will be appreciated, they now put in the market an article which they are confident is the best Family Washing Soap ever offered to the people of this or any other community.

MERINO SOAP.

The superiority of the materials used, and the chemical combination of them, is of such a scientific nature that the Merino Soap is perfectly neutral and mild, and cannot injure the texture of the most delicate fabric, whilst its washing or detersive properties are truly astonishing.

The Merino Soap can be used by rubbing on the clothes in the usual way; but if cut in shavings, and dissolved in hot water, and the clothes soaked for half an hour in the solution, its extraordinary detersive properties will be more fully obtained.

One pound will go as far as three pounds of any of the many so-called labor-saving, but clothes-rotting, Family Soaps in the market.

SOLD BY GROCERS AND DEALERS IN SOAPS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES, AND WHOLESALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS. [7 27 mwf6t

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,
No. 32 South FRONT Street, Philadelphia,
Or No. 39 BARCLAY Street, New York.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

STUBBS' XX FCB

Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

DIRECTORS.

JAY COOKE.....Philadelphia,
C. H. CLARK.....Philadelphia,
F. RATCHFORD STARR.....Philadelphia,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.....Philadelphia,
GEORGE F. TYLER.....Philadelphia,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK.....Philadelphia,
E. A. ROLLINS.....Washington, D. C.,
HENRY D. COOKE.....Washington, D. C.,
WM. E. CHANDLER.....Washington, D. C.,
JOHN D. DEFREES.....Washington, D. C.,
EDWARD DODGE.....New York,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK.....New York.

OFFICERS.

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington,
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N. Washington,
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING.

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office or the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

General Agents of the Company.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.

Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 1 tf1p For Minnesota.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Michigan Central Ticket Robbery.

The Detroit *Press* of August 1, says:—"Some thing over two years ago a highly respectable young man of excellent business attainments, named William H. Shaw, obtained a clerkship in the Statistical office of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which he retained about a year, serving his employers faithfully and with such ability that he was appointed to a position in the general ticket office. In this position he had the handling of all the tickets collected by the conductors on the entire line. Within two or three months after his promotion Shaw became acquainted with one Marcus Burnstine. Meeting on the avenue when after a greeting and asking about his employment in the ticket office, Burnstine asked him if he had ever ran across any uncanceled passage tickets. Shaw replied that he had seen a few, and that he then had two or three in his pocket. Burnstine examined them, pronounced them good, and proposed to buy them, which he did, paying for first-class tickets from Detroit to Chicago, $2; for second class tickets, $1; seventy-five cents for third class; and fifty cents each for local tickets. A regular bargain at these rates was then and there consummated, and whenever Shaw, in assorting the conductor's tickets, happened to see any that were not punched, he took possession of them and sold them to Burnstine, the two having had various places of meeting, one of which was in Shaw's house.

The robbery was discovered, and both were arrested. The case was called at the appointed hour, Messrs. George Hebden and G. V. N. Lothrop opening in behalf of the people, and Messrs. J. Logan Chipman, D. C. Holbrook, and T. R. Gillet for the defense. In addition to the facts already given, Shaw testified that in the fall of 1866 it came to his knowledge that a box of tickets, from Detroit to Chicago, which had been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway, was stored away in the vault. One day while rearranging his books and papers and other contents of the safe, he noticed that the box in which these tickets were packed was partially broken open; that, prompted by curiosity he took out one package, in which he found several uncancelled tickets. He communicated this fact to Burnstine, who told him to take the package to his (Shaw's) house and he (Burnstine) would call and examine them. Shaw followed these instructions, and Burnstine, agreeably to appointment, went to the house, selected such tickets as he desired, paid Shaw for them at the rates agreed upon, and told him to fetch all the tickets in the box, which he did that same day. At their next meeting Burnstine selected a large number, making, together with those he took on the occasion of his first visit after the discovery of the box, some four hundred. Those which had been cancelled were destroyed by Shaw, under the instructions of Burnstine. Both parties were placed under heavy bail to answer.

THE TURF.

The Fastest Pacing Time on Record.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 3d inst. says:—

When we announce that yesterday Billy Boyce paced a mile in 2:15¼, and repeated it in 2:14¼, we shall doubtless cause a feeling of regret in the minds of thousands who were deterred, through fear of rain, from witnessing the fastest time on record.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when the horses appeared on the ground, the track, which had been quite wet, having begun to harden, but being by no means as fast as it generally is.

First Heat.—The pacer led slightly as the horses went off in the first attempt, Rolla Gold Dust crowding him hard. Boyce soon drew away, and at the quarter was two lengths ahead in 37, gradually increasing the gap down the backstretch. When near the half he went up, and before he could be got to a square pace was obliged to come to a stand still, Rolla meanwhile closing up, passing and leading at the half in 1:15. The pacer soon came up and turned into the homestretch ahead amid cries of 100 to 30 on Boyce, with no takers. A moment later he was off his feet, and Rolla, who had trotted fairly around without a skip, came in a dozen lengths ahead in 2:31½.

Second Heat—The horses went off as one, flying round the turn like lightning, the excitement among those who were holding watches being less on the tremendous rate of the pacer than at the fact that Rolla was keeping up to him in good style. No trotting horse could keep up to such a gait, but though the gap kept opening, Gold Dust never went off his feet. Boyce flew past the stand in 2:15¼, making the fastest pacing time on record, Rolla being just beyond the distance flag as it fell.

Third Heat.—Boyce again led, and began to open the gap, going like the wind, under the skillful handling of Murphy, who seemed to sit to him like a feather. Flashing by the quarter in 34, he went for the half, making it in 1:06½, and rounding for the home stretch amid the most intense excitement. "He'll beat his own time," shouted the enthusiastic crowd, as he flew by, and all eyes were fixed on the Judge's stand, who immediately announced time as 2:14¼. Gold Dust trotted finely, making the mile in 2:27.

Fourth Heat—Boyce seemed to be doing so well that no one would speculate on the chance of his breaking, and the wildest odds were offered without takers, the only bets being on the question of time. Boyce was four lengths behind on the start, but soon passed, and went around handsomely but not swiftly, making the half in 1:08, and the heat in 2:20¼.

SUMMARY.—Buffalo Driving Park, August 1, 1868. Free for all horses under saddle, pacing or trotting.

A. Carr names Billy Boyce,	2	1	1	1
L. L. Dorsey names Rolla Gold Dust,	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:31½, 2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:20¼.

RIOTING.

Negroes Take Possession of the Mobile Street Cars.

The Mobile *Register* of Aug. 1, edited by John Forsyth, the notorious secessionist, has the following:—

Yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, a large crowd of negroes, numbering about four hundred, stopped a Davis avenue car near Cleveland street, and as many as could crowded in, and directed the driver to go on; this he refused to do, and put down his brakes. The crowd outside then by main force shoved the car along for some distance, but finally desisted, and those inside got out. At this juncture a white policeman, a dirty scalawag, whose name we have as yet been unable to learn, directed the negroes to re-enter the car, which they did, and then ordered the driver to proceed. The driver again refused, when the policeman attempted to take the reins out of his hands, but was very soon compelled to desist by having a revolver pointed at his head. The negroes, finding that they were unable to take a ride, lifted the car up, and placed it across the track. A squad of policemen arrived upon the ground, and the crowd dispersed. Only one arrest was made, that of a white man for abusing the police.

Soon after an attempt was made by five or six negroes to get aboard a car on the Dauphin Street road, opposite Bienville square, but they were deterred from carrying out their purpose by the prompt action of a passenger, who drew a revolver and threatened to use it if they entered the car. At this time a serious disturbance seemed imminent, but was prevented by the arrival of a squad of policemen, who arrested five of the riotous negroes.

The negroes now seemed to be very much excited, and assembled in strong force on the line of the various street railroads. The conduct of the negroes was now beginning to be so outrageous, they threatening violence, that a serious difficulty would undoubtedly have ensued had it not been for the prompt action of Mayor Price, who gave orders that the street cars should be run, and enforced his order by stationing a number of policemen upon every car, who prevented the negroes from entering. The entire police force were immediately placed on duty.

The negroes engaged in the disturbance were composed of the faction headed by the white villain, Myers, and the negroes Lankford, Alexander and Joshua Davis, who, on the 4th of July, caused a split in the radical party, and the disturbance at the scalawag barbecue at Wilkinson Street Grove on that day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES OF ALL SUMMER CLOTHING greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good of both Clothing and Piece Goods, to be made to order but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BILIOUS SEASON.—Seventy-five per cent. of the population of the United States are more or less bilious at this season. The midsummer sun stirs up the bile as certainly as it evolves miasma from the stagnant pools. It is of the utmost importance, therefore to check the tendency of the liver to diseased action with that incomparable anti-bilious specific—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Neglect the early symptoms, and the chances are that they will result in remittent fever, fever and ague, or jaundice. It is presumed that nobody deliberately desires to risk an attack from any one of these. But carelessness may be as disastrous as temerity. Do not procrastinate. As health is the greatest of earthly blessings, it should be every rational being's first care. Whoever chooses to use HOSTETTER'S BITTERS as a preventive NOW, may escape the bilious epidemics and endemics which so generally prevail toward the close of the heated term and in the fall months. Is it not worth while to be forearmed when the means of defense are within the reach of all? The BITTERS are a NATIONAL REMEDY, everywhere procurable, and endorsed by the intelligent of every class. Read what leading members of the community, clergymen, physicians, authors, statesmen, men of science, artists travellers, and distinguished soldiers, say about them. On the strength of these credentials give them a trial. They will be found the very best anti-bilious medicine that modern pharmacy has introduced.

ENGLISH WALKING COAT, NEW STYLE.—
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Coat, New Style,
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
French Sack Overcoat entirely New,
No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
English Paletot Overcoat, Latest Style,
No. 824 Chesnut street.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Under Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS,"—The recommendation of the best Chemists and Medical Practitioners assure the public of the purity of Speer's Wines, and they are as well assured of the purity of his "Standard Wine Bitters," the base of which is his wine, only made bitter by herbs and roots in daily use by the Medical Faculty, among which are Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, etc. Druggists sell the Bitters.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours, the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 83 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals. He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks.
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpaccas from $2¾ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

HIGHLEY—LAMON.—On July 26, 1868, by Rev. P J. Cox, Mr JOHN HIGHLEY to Miss MARY LAMON, both of Roxborough, Philadelphia.

MUCH—LLOYD.—On June 22, 1868, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. GEORGE W. MUCH to Mrs. MARTHA A. LLOYD, both of this city.

DIED.

BARR.—On the 4th instant, HARRY ALLEN, infant son of John D. and C. M. L. Barr, aged 10 weeks.

BROWN.—On the 3d instant, JOHN BROWN, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

BUCKWALTER.—After a short illness, on the morning of the 3d instant, CHARLES BUCKWALTER.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bar and the Alumni of the High School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, David Buckwalter, No. 634 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CHADWICK.—On the evening of the 3d instant, JOHN T., second son of Mary J. and the late Thomas Chadwick, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 522 Cherry street, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

CORCORAN.—On the 3d instant, GEORGE CORCORAN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Pennsylvania Lodge No. 1, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 522 Cherry street, on Friday, the 7th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DREELAN.—On the 3d instant, MARGARET, wife of Pierce Dreelan, and daughter of John and Margaret Eagen, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 305 N. Fifteenth street, above Vine, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock,

HEIGLE.—On the 4th instant, MARY E., daughter of Adam and Johanna Heigle, aged 1 year 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, back of No. 775 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

NELLIUS.—On the 3d instant, at 9 o'clock P. M., MARGARET ABEL, wife of Jacob Nellius, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Catharine street, on Thursday morning, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock. Services at St Alphonsus' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. **

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 6 19

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.
Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing
All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties
Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.
OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.
PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing the bathing, the delightful medicated Minera Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat, foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER,
7 28 w6w Proprietor of Stages.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.

The public are informed that the
LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN
under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS
for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Naylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH,
7 31 12t* Proprietor.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYCENIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.

7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deakyneville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 8m ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 18 1m

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 23

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

WANTS.

LIFE INSURANCE. The HAND IN HAND MUTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to obtain a number of good agents to canvass for Life Insurance. To well qualified men very favorable terms will be allowed. Apply at No. 112 South FOURTH Street. [7 24 fmw6t*

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

POPULAR LOANS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER.

THE UNION
BANKING COMPANY,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest will be issued for special deposits.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28
E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

CIGARS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita," all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8·50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo" "Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut. David L. Keller dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artzt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Madd ck, grocers, No. 116 South Third Street. McGuire, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No. 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fleicher, grocers, No. 1204 Chesnut. Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 806 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden. Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith' druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neiler, grocers, Chesnut Hill. Kolloch, Druggist, No. 1201 Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
8 15t 5p Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5 6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 6p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1m PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

A VERY DESIRABLE
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
Bearing interest from JULY 1, 1868,
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
7 29 2m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868.
Notice to Shareholders.
Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.
Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.
THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 30t TREASURER.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Man and Woman Tarred and Feathered in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A Chesterfield named Hiram Pittzinger, who is said to have kept a woman as a kitchen servant, and between them to have abused his wife so that she was compelled to leave him last month, was visited a night or two since by about thirty men in disguise, and some women also, and ordered to surrender.

He resisted and knocked one of the assailants down, but was soon overpowered. Pittzinger and his housemaid were then marched to the house of his brother, near which the unfortunate pair were stripped of their clothing, tarred and feathered, and ridden on a rail about half a mile.

Pledges were extorted from Pittzinger not to divulge the names of those engaged in the riotous proceedings, to remove the woman from town within forty-eight hours, and to make confession of his guilt to his wife; if not done a worse visitation to follow.

Testimonial from New York to Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A committee of citizens of New York, consisting of Messrs. Neil Bryant and Daniel J. Kirwin arrived here this morning, in charge of a beautiful silk banner, to be given as a testimonial of military skill and gentlemanly conduct to the Montgomery Guards, who visited New York last week. The banner was presented by Mr. Bryant at the camp ground of the Montgomery's hall this afternoon, and Captain Fiman made a very handsome speech in reply. The flag is worth about $400.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	131½	Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾
N. Y. and E. R.	60¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	49¾
Ph. and Read. R.	91¾	Mil. and St. P. com	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Adams Express Co.	52¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Wells' Fargo	26
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	U. S. Express	45
Chi. and N. W. pref.	81¾	Tennessee 6s, new	63¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾	Gold	148
		Market unsettled.	

WINES, ETC.

CHARLES BOTTLER'S
IMPERIAL SPARKLING
CATAWBA.
SOLE AGENTS,
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,
5 15 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mw3mrp

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
United States Revenue Stamps,
NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
NO. 102 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862!
Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.
ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.
Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:
On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS		
N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark.	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 115 wfm3

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 29 5p

GEORGE PEABODY.

A Sketch of his Career.

From the N. Y. Times.

In February, 1851, Edward Riddle, of Boston, Massachusetts, received the appointment of Commissioner from the United States to the Great Exhibition in London. He reached England in March following. The frigate St. Lawrence, freighted with industrial products, had already unladed at Southampton. A large unfinished space in the east end of the Crystal Palace had been set off for the United States. France, Spain, Russia, the countries of the Zollverein, Portugal, and Austria were well on with preparations for the 1st of May. Each Commission, save ours, was provided with funds, appropriated by its Government, adequate to its needs. It was estimated that $15,000 at least would require to be expended upon counters, fixtures, and decorations to put us on a decent footing even. The floor of our department was strewed with boxes and bales. Pickford's vans were constantly dumping goods at the entrance, to be immediately marked and warehoused within by Custom House officials; exhibitors were uneasily watching their property; the American Minister, Mr. Lawrence, was patiently listening to innumerable complaints; accounts for freight and cartage were constantly being presented for payment, with threats of attachment of the goods, and the Chairman of the Royal Commission was politely representing the short time that remained for making the necessary preparations against the grand opening. No greater confusion ever perplexed a public officer. The exhibitors declined the proposition to raise money by subscription; our Government felt unauthorized to do more than furnish free conveyance for contributions from New York to Southampton; the Legation was powerless to afford relief, and the Executive Committee in Washington had no pecuniary means. The whole affair looked like a disgraceful failure. At this juncture Mr. George Peabody, of whom not one exhibitor in twenty had ever heard, and who was personally unknown to every member of the Commission, offered, through a polite note addressed to Mr. Lawrence, to advance £3000 on the personal responsibility of Mr. Riddle and his secretary, Mr. Dodge. This loan, afterward paid by Congress, relieved the Commission of its difficulties, and enabled our countrymen to achieve their first success in industrial competition with the artisans and manufacturers of Europe.

Mr. Peabody was then fifty-seven years old. A large-framed man, six feet in height, slightly stooping at the shoulders, of easy address, retiring in manner, rather reticent of speech, neat in apparel and dignified in bearing—he appeared rather the English gentleman of leisure than an American merchant. He had resided in London thirteen years. His place of business, consisting of two counting-rooms—one for his clerks, the other for himself—was in a narrow court leading out of Throgmorton street. His commercial operations had given him little public notoriety. Having full faith in the soundness of American State securities, he had assisted for several years in negotiating their sale in Europe, first those issued by Maryland and afterward others, until he had realized a considerable fortune even for London. Still he was not widely known. Mr. Bates, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. (now Sir) Curtis M. Lampson, and twenty other Americans had a larger commercial reputation. Attentive to interests intrusted to his care, punctual to appointments, exact in engagements, sagacious in operations, and free from every kind of craftiness or chicanery, his growth in business reputation, though slow, had been healthy and strong. At 10 every morning he could be found at his desk in the small dingy office just out of the noisy thoroughfare, reading letters, signing drafts, accepting bills of exchange, reviewing invoices, inditing heads of correspondence, and receiving calls, and punctually at 4 o'clock every afternoon coming out of the court to mount his horse for a ride, or to take an omnibus towards his lodgings in the West End.

Several years before this he had inaugurated the plan, now universal with foreign merchants in London, of offering hospitality to such strangers as had letters of credit on his house. His dinners, given at the London Tavern, or the Star and Garter in Richmond, had begun to be famous. Americans about to visit Europe gave preference to bills of exchange which would command something more than the mere payment of the pounds sterling they asked for, and in consequence large numbers of those who visited England during the year of the great Exhibition were the guests of the merchant then rising to eminence.

Mr. Peabody is almost invariably styled in this country the London Banker. He is not, and never has been, a banker, nor has he ever done a banking business. English banks, from the Bank of England down through the long list of private bankers, such as Glynn, Mills & Co., Hankey & Co., Smith, Payne & Smith, Jones, Lloyd & Co., Childs & Co., Coutts & Co., and others, and the equally long list of chartered corporations, such as London and Westminster Bank, London and County, Union, Agra, and others, transact business under special acts of Parliament. Until within the last thirty years, with the exception of the Bank of England, banking operations were confined to private firms. There were no chartered corporations. The bankers of London, and indeed all England, and of Scotland and Ireland as well, were a class, and a privileged class, too, as firm as the landed aristocracy. They grew up the Longobards, the first of whom were Lombard family, a rich race, who settled in name in the reign of Edward II., gave the *Spectator* alls "a certain street of the greatest credit in men around Lombard street, which Addison in the Europe," and grouped their countrywho took them. They were the goldsmiths, jewels, and ings in plate, articles of virtu and bards, the three out the badge of the Longofamily, which has golden pills of the Medici pawnbrokers. The scended as the sign of the firms in Lombard st are now sixteen banking centuries old. The y. Some of them are date back to their gold keys, for example, settled there in the fourteenth century. Martin, Stone & Martin occupy the premises purchased by their ancestors of Thomas Evetransmitted in the fifteenth century the real estate now occupied by his successors, the wealthy bankers, Glynn, Mills & Co., who are allied to many noble families in the kingdom. At No. 1 Fleet street, Child & Co. have kept their account books in the fire-proof-room directly over Temple Bar since 1671, at a annual rental of £50. The principal of this firm is the Countess of Jersey, wife of George Child Billiers, Earl of Jersey, who assumed the name of Child upon his Countess inheriting the estates of her maternal grandfather, Robert Child. It was this banking house that was saved from insolvency during the panic of 1719, by the old Duchess of Marlborough, who, in her coach, at the risk of her life, brought all her money and jewels to the back door and left them with a message that her plate also was at the service of Mr. Child. Goslings, too, the old bankers at No. 19, with the sign of three squirrels in the ironwork of the window, dates back to the days of Henry VIII. In the account of secret service money expended by Charles II is an item:—"To Richard Bakenham, in full, for several parcels of gold and silver lace, bought of William Gosling and partners, on 24 May, 1674, by the Duchess of Cleveland, for the wedding clothes of the Lady Sussex and Lichfield, £640 8s." The Hoares are the descendants of the jeweller Shore, the husband of the famous Jane Shore, of whom the black-letter ballad makes mention:—

"In Lombard street I once did dwell,
As London yet can witness well,
Where many gallants did behold
My beauty in a shop of gold.
* * * *
I penance did in Lombard street,
In shameful manner in a sheet."

To this class of English bankers, a class as exclusive as the old county families, Mr. Peabody never belonged. Neither do Brown, Shipley & Co., nor the Barings, nor Morrison, Dillon & Co., nor the Rothschilds. They are all merchants, not in the sense in which the word merchant is used by us, as a dealer in goods, but in the English sense, as one whose transactions embrace crops in various countries, cargoes, stocks, bonds, bills of lading, Government loans, and railroad and other chartered securities.

The designations of the various classes of business differ in the two countries speaking a common language. The merchant here is the warehouseman in England, and the merchant there is the banker here. We have no tradesmen as a class, and yet in England every dealer in goods below the rank of a warehouseman, that is, one who sells goods by wholesale, is designated a tradesman. In the common acceptation of Englishmen the various kinds of business, transacted in the metropolis and other large towns, rank in the following order, viz., bankers, merchants, brewers, manufacturers, warehousemen and tradesmen. In all leases, writs, suits at law and other legal documents, Mr. Peabody, like every member of the firms of Rothschilds, Barings and Brown, Shipley & Co., would be styled a merchant, that is, one who deals in invoices, bills of lading and bills of exchange, but not in goods.

Mr. Peabody's first capital stroke in reputation was made on the 4th of July, 1851. The old grudge of England toward her revolted colonies remained. Seventy-five years had not wiped out the disgrace. The *Times* held up to ridicule our meagre show in the Exhibition, *Punch* caricatured our industrial products, the Royal Commission had given us but a stinted welcome, and the cold shoulder was turned to our exhibitors in nearly all public entertainments. To change all this Mr. Peabody proposed to give to Americans and Englishmen on the day of our national anniversary the grand *fete* of the season. He suggested his plan to Mr. Lawrence, who before committing himself in its favor, laid it before the Duke of Wellington. It met the Duke's approval, and he promised to give it his hearty co-operation. No greater success was ever achieved. Willis' rooms, the famous Almack's, the lady patronesses of which were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marchionesses of Ely, Londonderry and Westminster, the Countesses of Jersey, Kinnoull, and Lichfield, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lady Clinton, whose rules proscribed the introduction of any lady whom a patroness did not visit, or any gentleman who was not presented by a lady whose name was on her visiting list, were obtained for the occasion by the influence of the "Old Duke." The programme prescribed a concert and an assembly. The operatic corps of Her Majesty's Theatre, including Grisi, Alboni, Viardot, and Mario, was engaged. The ball room, 100 feet by 40, decorated with gilt columns and pilasters, classic medalions and mirrors, was lighted by 500 wax lights in cut glass lustres. The entertainment was elegant and profuse. When it became known that the Duke of Wellington was to be present, every social objection was removed. The *elite* of the aristocracy not only accepted but sought invitations. More than 1700 persons were present, and it turned out to be the most brilliant assembly of the most famous season of London, chronicled by all the newspapers of the kingdom.

Mr. Peabody was not then, nor for many years afterwards, in society. The days of exclusiveness, where the oligarchy of a set rules, have not gone by in England. His brilliant international entertainment broke down no social barriers; it gave him renown, but not society. He was engaged in business, distinguished, indeed, for wealth and hospitality, but nothing more, without family, or rank, or title, or office, and hence he was black-balled at the Reform Club and scratched from the Minister's list for the Queen's levees. It is to the credit of his self-respect that since he has made a position for himself he has held aloof from all solicitations from the latter, and declined a public invitation to become a member of the former.

The celebration of the Fourth of July by a public dinner was inaugurated by Mr. Peabody in 1852, and was continued every year up to 1859, at which time the American Association in London, a club formed for charitable purposes, succeeded to the honor. There are thousands in both countries who recall with pleasure those occasions of national reunion. In one instance only did any occurrence mar the festivity. During the year that Mr. (now General) Sickles held the post of Secretary of Legation, it was proposed that the annual dinner should be by subscription, in order to give it a more general and public character. The plan received the approbation of Mr. Peabody, who requested, however, that while all the proceedings were managed by a committee, he might be allowed to pay the expenses. Upon this understanding the plan was made, the tickets issued, and Mr. Peabody elected to preside. A difference arose at one of the preliminary meetings about the toasts. "The day we celebrate," it was agreed should come first, but the second toast, should it be "The President" or "The Queen?" Mr. Peabody was strong for the latter, urging that residence in England, the unblemished character of her Majesty, deference to his invited English guests, and his own custom hitherto, warranted giving precedence to the toast to the Queen. Mr. Sickles argued that the dinner being a national celebration, made so not only by the day, but by the presence of the American Minister, self-respect, loyalty, and custom demanded that honor should be shown first to the Chief Magistrate of the United State. Mr. Peabody rejoined that all scruples might be waived by toasting the Queen first, as a woman, to which Mr. Sickles responded that it was not the woman, but the ruler to whom the toast did honor. The discussion was sharp. Neither yielded. No formal vote was taken. It was understood when the meeting broke up that the decision rested with the Committee of Arrangements, there being no doubt, however, that the feelings of the majority were with Mr. Sickles. The result was unfortunate, for, whatever may have been the arrangement on the paper prepared by the Committee, Mr. Peabody, unaccustomed to dictation, after "The Day we Celebrate" had been drank, proposed, with the usual complimentary preface, "The Health of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria." The toast was received coldly, Mr. Sickles and his friends refusing to honor it, and immediately withdrawing from the table. An acrimonious controversy followed in newspapers and pamphlets, exciting a bitterness of feeling not yet entirely lost.

The American Association in London, already referred to, was established in 1858. Its object was to organize systematic relief for destitute Americans. In every large European town, and more particularly in London, cases of distress arising from poverty, sometimes aggravated by sickness, sometimes by crime, are of frequent occurrence among visitors from the United States. An inventor has failed to dispose of his patent, a lecturer has found no audiences, the supposed heir of some lapsed estate, deluded by newspaper paragraphs, has involved himself in the suits, or a man of character and standing, whose property at home may have suffered damage during a protracted visit to the East, has had his drafts for funds returned dishonored. Such cases are numberless, and in the suffering that follows a wife and children are often involved. Fremont was thrown into jail on a suit for debt; Charles Morey was a close prisoner in the Queen's Bench; Goodyear, in receipt of a large income, was arrested and imprisoned; and the present incumbent of a fat office in one of our large cities, left his family without a shilling for meals or lodging, when the bailiffs conducted him to Newgate. The only recourse is to Americans supposed to be in successful business, and appeals from cases like these are constantly occurring. Mixed with cases of real need are frequent instances of fraud. A man has just escaped from shipwreck, an unsuspecting traveller has been robbed, a lady, received in the first circle, at home, *en route* from Paris to New Yorks has lost her luggage, and is reduced to humiliating straits. There is never want of letters from members of Congress, Governors of States, and other persons of distinction, to confirm the story. In order to bring these calls for charity within some rule, the American Association was formed. Mr. Peabody did not favor it. He was more incredulous to tales of distress, and had always been, than any American in London. Of the £1037 16s. 4d. expended by the Association from Feb. 22, 1859, to Feb. 22, 1860, while Mr. Sturgis gave £36, Mr. Moran £30, General Campbell £25, and other Americans from £10 to £20 each, Mr. Peabody gave but £5. Nor were his private contributions for charity, so far as was known or believed, on any larger scale. That he was open-handed, even before the munificent gifts that have made his name famous were inaugurated—that in hospitality, in liberal subscriptions toward public enterprises, and in endowments of philanthropic institutions at home and abroad, he was princely in spending his money—was well known. But in private charities, in giving willing attention to a tale of suffering or bestowing generous relief upon destitute merit, he was far outdone by others. This is mentioned in no derogation of the great merchant, but as a characteristic trait familiar to all his friends.

The commercial success of Mr. Peabody has been uninterrupted. He has never met with a single reverse. And yet, like his English peers, the Rothschilds and Barings, he has known times of emergency. One of these was in 1857. The financial storm was hurrying across the Atlantic. Tidings of commercial disasters in the United States, like sounds that herald the tornado, came almost daily. Trust companies had suspended payment, railroad bonds, city securities and State stocks, had failed to meet their indebtedness; orders for the shipment of goods were countermanded; old established importing houses had stopped payment, and remittances from America, without which, like the sunshine and dew withdrawn from vegetation, the productions of England languish and die, ceased to arrive. So sudden a financial crisis had never been known. It was the disaster-god's *coup d'etat*, unforeseen and unprovided for. To every firm in Europe doing business with America, it threatens serious calamity. The provincial towns of England felt the shock first, and accounts of the disasters filled the local columns of the country newspapers. The largest manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield were in difficulties. Banks in the metropolis began to refuse discount, and the prime stocks in Capel Court became worthless to secure advances. Rumors affecting the oldest houses of London were in circulation. It was said that the Barings had hesitated to accept the bills of their foreign correspondents; that Sir Lionel Rothschild had been refused accommodation at the Bank of England, and that Overend, Gurney & Co. were declining to receive the most approved commercial paper. Peabody & Co. shared largely in the general distrust. For several days they were supposed to be tottering. A thousand rumors were afloat, and even the city article of the *Times* encouraged suspicion regarding "an important American firm." It was the occasion of all others to try the virtue of solvency. Instead of battling with phantoms, or standing still to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm," Mr. Peabody went to the directors of the Bank of England, made an exact statement of his affairs, and exhibited his securities. No higher encomium was ever passed on the integrity of a commercial man than when, by unanimous vote, the Board advanced on Mr. Peabody's obligations a million pounds sterling.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 t

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 16 t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 325 SOUTH STREET,
Has a large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16 t

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine
The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW.
Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 19 GIRARD ROW.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
928 ARCH STREET.
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LIN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING
Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 smow NO. 928 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE. JAMES M'MULLAN, NEW STOCK
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LINEN AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
Takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the Ladies of Philadelphia and surrounding districts for their liberal patronage, and begs to inform them that
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
His long experience in Linen Goods, and his facilities for obtaining supplies
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS, enable him at all times to offer
THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf 3m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf 1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 9

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
mwf 1 No 11 North SIXTH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, August 8
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday August 15
CITY OF BOSTON ..... Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, August 29
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 46 NORTH River.
Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	40
" to London	105	" to London	45
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $25; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 8th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these date fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 5 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 30
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.
Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs; gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrosses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.
State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier 40 New York.
6 15 m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL,
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Aug. 1,	10 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 1,	2 P.M
Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.			
Monday, Aug.	3, 12 M.	Monday, Aug.	3, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	4, 12 M.	Tuesday, "	4, 4 P.M
Wed'day, "	5, 1 P.M	Wed'day, "	5, 5 P.M
Thursday, "	6, 1¾ P.M	Thursday, "	6, 5¼ P.M
Friday, "	7, 2¾ P.M	Friday, "	7, 6¼ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., also 3 00 P. M.
The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 00 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 30, and 3 00 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.
Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER ROUTE.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 1*

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.
Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. HATTLEFIELD, Agent,
22 2 † No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River
Rates of passage payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $80 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $55; steerage $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $55.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26 †

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.
ATLANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26 † HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26 † E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—
NAPOLEON ..... Lemaric
PEREIRE ..... Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS ..... Surmont
ST. LAURENT ..... Bocande
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 † No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

GENERAL HALPINE'S LAST POEM.

The last poem written by the late General Charles G. Halpine (Private Miles O'Reilly) is given below. It was read on Wednesday of last week at the festival held at Jones' Wood, New York, to commemorate the heroism and patriotism of the Irish soldiers who fell in the late war for the Union. It had been proposed to raise a monument to the memory of the fallen braves, and Miles O'Reilly was invited to prepare and recite a poem appropriate to the occasion. The following is the poem, entitled

LINES FOR THE DAY.

To raise a column o'er the dead,
To strew with flowers the graves of those
Who long ago, in storms of lead
And where the bolts of battle sped,
Beside us faced our Southern foes;
To honor these—the unshriven, unhearsed,—
To-day we sad survivors come,
With colors draped and arms reversed,
And all our souls in gloom immersed,
With silent fife and muffled dram.

In mournful guise our banners wave,
Black clouds above the "sun burst" lower;
We mourn the true, the young, the brave,
Who for this land that shelter gave,
Drew swords in peril's deadliest hour;—
For Irish soldiers, fighting here
As when Lord Clare was bid advance,
And Cumberland beheld with fear
The old green banner swinging clear
To shield the broken lines of France.

We mourn them—not because they died
In battle, for our destined race
In every field of warlike pride
From Limerick's wall to India's tide—
Have borne our flag to foremost place—
As if each sought the soldier's trade
While some dim hope within him glows,
Before he dies, in line arrayed,
To see the old Green Flag displayed
For final fight with Ireland's foes.

For such a race the soldier's death
Seems not a cruel death to die—
Around their names a laurel wreath,
A wild cheer as the parting breath,
On which their spirits mount the sky;
O had their hope been only won—
On Irish soil, their final flight
And had they seen, ere sinking down,
Our Emerald torn from England's crown,
Each dead face would have flashed with light.

But vain are words to check the tide
Of widowed grief and orphaned woe:
Again we see them by our side,
As full of youth, and strength, and pride
They first went out to meet the foe!
Their kindling eyes, their steps elate,
Their grief at parting hid in mirth;
Against our foes no spark of hate—
No wish but to preserve the State
That welcomes all the oppressed of earth.

Not a new Ireland to invoke—
To guard the flag was all they sought;
Not to make others feel the yoke
Of Poland, fell the shot and stroke
Of those who in the Legion fought;
Upon our great flag's azure field
To hold unharmed each starry gem—
This cause on many a bloody field,
Thinned out by death, they would not yield—
It was the world's last hope to them.

O ye, the small surviving band,
O Irish race wherever spread,
With wailing voice and wringing hand,
And the wild *kaoine* of the old dear land,
Think of her Legion's countless dead,
Struck out of life by ball or blade,
Or torn in fragments by the shell.
With briefest prayer by brother made,
And rudely in their blankets laid,
Now sleep the brave who fought so well.

Their widows—tell not them of pride,
No laurel checks the orphan's tear;
They only feel the world is wide,
And dark, and hard—nor help nor guide—
No Husband's arm, no Father near;
But at their woe our fields were won,
And pious pity for their loss
In streams of generous aid should run
To help them say "Thy will be done,"
As bent in grief they kiss the Cross.

Then for the Soldiers and their Chief
Let all combine a shaft to raise—
The double type of pride and grief,
With many a sculpture and relief
To tell their tale to after days;
And here will shine—our proudest boast
While one of Irish blood survives—
"Sacred to that unfaltering host
Of soldiers from a distant coast—
Who for the Union gave their lives.

"Welcomed they were with generous hand,
And to that welcome nobly true,
When war's dread tocsin filled the land,
With sinewy arm and swinging brand,
These exiles to the rescue flew;
Their fealty to the Flag they gave,
And for the Union daring death,
Foremost among the foremost brave,
They welcomed victory and the grave
In the same sigh of parting breath."

Thus be their modest history penned,
But not with this our love must cease;
Let prayers from pious hearts ascend,
And o'er their ashes let us blend
All feuds and factions into peace:
Oh, men of Ireland! here unite
Around the graves of those we love,
And from their homes of endless light
The Legion's dead will bless the sight
And rain down anthems from above!

Here to this shrine by reverence led
Let love her sacred lessons teach—
Shoulder to shoulder rise the dead,
From many a trench with battle red.
And thus I hear their ghostly speech:
"Oh, for the old Earth, and our sake
Renounce all feuds, engendering fear—
And Ireland from her trance shall wake,
Striving once more her chains to break
When all her sons are brothers here.

I see our Meagher's plume of green
Approving nod to hear the words,
And Corcoran's wraith applauds the scene,
And bold Mat. Murphy smiles, I ween—
All three with hands on ghostly swords—
Oh for their sake, whose names of light
Flash out like beacons from dark shores—
Men of the old Race! in your might,
All factions quelled, again unite—
With you the Green Flag sinks or soars!

POROUS CARBON.—A correspondent of the *London Chemical News* gives the following description of the manufacture of porous Carbon, in various shapes, at Paris: A mixture of wood charcoal and animal charcoal, ground to a coarse powder, is mixed with sawdust, and dried at a steam heat; while the material is still warm 20 per cent. of tar is added. When cold a certain amount of asphaltum is added, and the mass is pressed into molds. The proportions in which the ingredients are used vary according to circumstances. The molded objects are placed in basins of sheet-iron, and covered all over with a mixture of sand and charcoal; afterward they are heated on the sole of a furnace. Gases which are disengaged during the operation are burnt in the furnace. The entire operation lasts about 24 hours. Careful attention is required during the calcination. The properties of thecarbon depend in a great measure upon the management of this part of the procedure.

The Late Bank Defalcation in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug 3.

The following, purporting to be a sketch of how the late bank defalcation occurred, and the manner of its accomplishment, we copy from the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. It derives its main importance from the inference that it was prepared by the defaulting cashier, whose conduct, however, it contains nothing to justify and but little to excuse:—

A man calls at a certain bank and expresses a desire to open an account, intimating that it will not be worth much, yet as a matter of convenience he would like the favor. Upon due inquiry he is found to be respectable, and accordingly accepted. For quite a period the manner of conducting his business has the appearance of care and system. But at the bank the business has increased rapidly. Depositors have been added daily, and in every department the work has doubled, with no additional assistance, especially so has this been the case in the book-keepers' department, in which centres in this bank all the details of the institution. As a national bank, the work has increased the necessity of making many returns, especially if many national securities are sold. Consequently the work unwittingly and unintentionally gets behindhand. In every bank a daily balance is required, proved. Here the balances were struck without the proof, the book-keeper hoping, and fully believing that every day would give him the opportunity and leisure to make up the lost ground. But the business is too large, too immense to admit of it. Hence the opportunity for large and numerous blunders. The daily slate or card which ought to show the real condition of the bank, is made up for want of this very proof; the book keeper is fearful, nervous, and ambitious, and from other causes dislikes to ask or aid it possibly he can avoid it. Accounts now begin to get confused and irregular, and blunders and complaints are frequent. In this dilemma our friend first spoken of, apparently has overdrawn. The book-keeper calls on him, states what he thinks the fact, and he replies it is impossible. Of course the book-keeper feels uncertain, not being able to furnish proof, and returns to examine, and see if it be so or not; at the same time for fear of being wrong, he is unable to have our friend's check refused. The account, however, is unquestionably overdrawn, and again the book-keeper calls on our friend and insists that he must look the matter up. The checks are asked for, and behold, such as were given as memorandums (borrowed and received, although not marked so,) have been presented and paid. The fear that possesses the mind of the book-keeper no tongue can tell. Fear is the strongest emotion that can seize upon the human mind; here it had its full sway. Our friend promised immediately to cover the overdraft from resources already negotiated for—controlled by all the feelings that a man can experience when placed in such a terrible position, (for the overdraft now shows a large amount,) coupled with promises—the book-keeper consents to wait. The account is still enlarging, and our friend does not seem to meet his promises. The book keeper calls again and again, receives the statement that money is coming—and the accounts will be made good. Fear and overwork have done sad work for the book-keeper, and he knows not what to do. Having no adviser or counsellor, he waits for our friend—who by means thus unwarrantably obtained, begins to increase and move out in different channels of business—stating by so doing he can save the bank, the book-keeper and himself. Day by day, week by week, month by month, this matter goes along, almost every day the book-keeper calling on our friend and be pacifying the terrible alarm by positive assurance that he can recover himself but wants a little more time.

At this juncture the book-keeper very unexpectedly is offered the berth of cashier of the bank, which he accepts, taking with him part of the accounts, among them our friend's, but this he cannot keep long, as it would seem that he did so for some obvious purpose. And now the cashier has to resort to strategic means to cover the fearful position our friend has placed him in, by still retaining what is termed the foreign accounts. Each morning, as the clearing comes in, he endeavors always to assume the checks himself, thereby retaining enough of our friend's to prevent his being overdrawn apparently. And be it remembered that almost hourly did the cashier plead with our friend, and beg and beseech him, in the name of every endearment on earth to save him. And the same reply would come, only wait just a little longer, and, "as sure as the laws of gravitation exist, you can be saved." This was a frequent expression of our friend. This condition of things has now done sad work for our cashier. He had gone as far as his nervous system would allow, and he breaks down suddenly. Taken in a fainting fit, he is conveyed to his home, but returns to the bank for a short time each day for the better part of two weeks. In the meanwhile the card, or state of the bank is being made up by others, and for the first time for years examined, and the discrepancies which have existed for two years and upwards discovered. The rest is well known to the public.

William the First.

He will come out from the great gate of the palace, opposite the statue of Frederick the Great, and if you stand in the vicinity a good view of his face may be obtained. He is always in uniform now, with visor and helmet much like those worn by the knights of the Middle Ages, from beneath which is a glossy grey beard and a pleasant face. The dress is not ostentatious, much like that of the General of the Army, for the King is called a very plain man. There are many finer turnouts than his any day on the Brighton Road. The horses are true Russians, the carriage was made in St. Petersburg—an open phæton, low and plain, and the coachman is a subject of the Czar. The entire establishment was a present from that monarch, and is nearly the only one that the King now favors. He sits straight, uncomfortably so, if he were not a soldier, with one of his Generals by his side. There are no equerries in front, none behind. The carriage drives rapidly up the long vistas of trees, for the horses are blooded and step proudly. Some of the people recognize the sovereign, and lift their hats; but more of them do not notice him at all. There is no rushing toward the palace to see him alight; nobody seems to care particularly whither he comes or where he goes.

And so you have seen the King of Prussia, the descendant of Frederick the Great, and the second monarch in Europe to-day. But it may be well to inquire of the people in what esteem they hold their ruler. They will tell you first that he is a very plain man, that he sleeps on a hard bed in a plain room of the palace—in short, that he is a born and bred soldier. How that he is niggardly of his wealth, and spends very little of his income, which exceeds $3,000,000 per annum. That he does not favor building new palaces, or refitting the old ones, but, if he makes an outlay of his private means, it is upon his army, and that very little of the money ever gets back into the pockets of the people. He has no thought for the welfare of his subjects, and has not the first element of statesmanship in his composition. The direction of affairs is left to his ministers, who seek for personal ends rather than for the good of the State. And so there are murmurings of discontent, and the gaily uniformed officers and soldiers, that give Berlin the appearance of a great camp, are regarded as so many interlopers, who eat the bread of the people, and keep the masses in poverty.

Out of a population of 500,000, 16,000 of whom are Jews, Berlin has a garrison of 30,000 soldiers, nearly as great as the whole military organization of the United States today! With this in view, one cannot wonder at the complaints against the King. The only wonder is that the enormous taxes and military laws, which are onerous to the extreme, are borne at all. But, while the people groan under their burdens, the world calls Prussia powerful, and rejoices that one European power is able to awe the occupant of the Tuileries. They forget that money is the sinews of war, and that Frederick the Great melted up the silver ornaments of the Prussian palaces, a century ago, to provide for them. The country has not grown richer meantime. The commerce of the Rhine has found other channels. The French "Napoleon" is current everywhere; the Prussian thaler is rarely seen outside of the domains of William the First.—*Correspondent Boston Journal.*

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 6:40 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mananoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A.M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mananoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Harrisville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro and Harisville take stage at Ashbington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 3:1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:20 P. M., 6:55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chestnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon),
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6:55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:30 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Camden, at 7:30 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 9:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 10

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:50 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY,

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

RAILROAD LINES,

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:30 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:27 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Lrains Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 6:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:55 A. M., and 12:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:45 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 228 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars. the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:30 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1:00, 6:00 and 10:30	P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Lancaster Train	5:00 P. M.
Erie Express	7:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 8:40 and 7:10	P. M.
Day Express	9:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:30 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:20 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9¼, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9¼ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
4 No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before the arture. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

A VICTIMIZER.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing Detected.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* gives the following account of a swindler disguised as a clergyman, who had been victimizing the people of that city:—

"One day last week, a young man who gave his name as Frank Whitcomb, visited this city, and called upon Rev. J. K. Burr and other prominent Methodists, to whom he represented himself as a regularly licensed Methodist minister, but at present a student of the University at Evanston, Ill., to be enabled to continue his studies at which institution he solicited the privilege of preaching in one of our churches on Sunday. On being asked for his credentials he said that he was licensed at Jamestown, New York, but had lost his certificate. He showed a number of letters from well known pastors, however, and as he often and ostentatiously exhibited impaired health by 'spitting blood' (which he said was the result of imprisonment at Andersonville), much sympathy was manifested for him, and he was permitted to preach on Sabbath morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Before service commenced, two persons, who happened to be in attendance from Rockford, Ill., recognized him as a man who had visited that place some two years ago, and on being detected in falsehood and pressed for his credentials, suddenly left for parts unknown. This fact was communicated to two or three leading members of the church, but before a proper course of action was decided upon, he had begun the delivery of his sermon, and it was not thought best to interfere. His discourse proved to be nothing more than a rambling account of his personal sufferings while a prisoner at Andersonville, and even such as were in ignorance of the suspicions entertained against him, hung their heads in mortification as he proceeded with his narrative, and occasionally spat a quantity of blood upon a piece of white paper. After the sermon a collection of some $45 was taken up for his benefit, and in the afternoon he was visited at his stopping-place by several members of the church, who pressed him strongly for his credentials, and to whom he told several conflicting stories."

A subsequent investigation proved him to be an arrant imposter.

"His success, it is probable, was owing in a great degree to the sympathy he excited by the 'blood spitting' performance. He would place pieces of white paper in conspicuous places about his room, wherever stopping, upon which would be found quantities of blood, which he claimed to have raised from his lungs. On Monday he visited Jersey City, and on Tuesday afternoon returned here and had a severe attack of hemorrhage, but finding on Wednesday morning that prompt measures were being taken to test his credibility, he begged to be sent to the home of his uncle at Herkimer, and many believing that his indisposition was not feigned, he was placed upon the cars for that point.

"A physician who was called to see him in Jersey City, also believed the hemorrhage to be real, and gave it as his opinion that he would not recover.

"He is said to be the same Frank Whitcomb who testified upon the trial of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor."

THE RENO BROTHERS.

How they Escaped the Vengeance of an Outraged Community.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, writing from Lexington, Indiana, July 30, says:—Your readers have undoubtedly heard of the Reno brothers. That family is notorious in Indiana as being the head and front and nucleus of everything that is villainous. They have, with their satellites, overawed the people of Jackson and surrounding counties for many years; murder, robbery, rape, arson, in fact, every crime known to the criminal code, has been committed by these men and their followers. The Renos boast that from the cradle to the present time they have been criminals, and that they intend to continue so. Men have been shot down at their peaceful avocations; their homes have been entered in the dead of night, men assassinated and women outraged; property and life have become unsafe; the express companies have been frequently robbed—indeed, to such an extent that they have to carry a large armed guard upon every train which runs through Jackson county. The Reno family live in the vicinity of Rockford, which is two miles from Seymour, on the line of the J. M. and I. R. R., and a few years ago was a large and thriving village, but now nothing is left of it except a few straggling houses. The Renos have literally burned it up because they could not control the people except by fear and terror; and they now threaten Seymour with similar visitations. Two of the Renos, Simon and William, were arrested for the Marshfield robbery, in Scott county, the county seat of which is Lexington. The nearest approach to Lexington on the J. M. and I. R. R. is Vienna, distant some eight miles, through a beautiful rolling and agricultural country. The sister of the Renos, whose name is Laura, and who is said to be liberal with her charms and endearments to influential personages, went to Lexington and there informed the authorities that there was danger, that the Vigilance Committee of Seymour were coming to Lexington to visit upon her brothers the punishment they had dealt out to others. They were consequently removed to New Albany. The time of their examination approached, Laura visited Indianapolis, and manipulated Governor Baker, whereupon he issued an order directing Major General Mansfield, of the State militia, to go to Lexington, there organize a sufficient military force, Miss Laura putting up the money necessary for the support and maintenance of that force, for the purpose of guarding the Renos—the very money which had been so frequently and so liberally stolen from the Express Company. Frank Reno, the principal of the Reno brothers, is now in Canada. He has been arrested by the Detroit police there without the knowledge or consent of the Adams Express Company, but for the purpose of attempting to "bleed" Reno and the Express Company. Frank Reno will yet have to come to this State and have justice meted out to him. The consolidated express companies have fully determined that they must protect themselves.

DISASTER.

The Loss of the United States Steamer Suwanee.

The Victoria *Colonist* has the following details of the loss of the Suwanee:—

It is our unpleasant duty to record the loss of this vessel, which left our port on Tuesday, the 7th ult., on her way to Sitka. The facts of this event, as gathered from the most reliable sources, are given as follows:—On Thursday morning, the 9th ult., at a quarter past 6 o'clock, while proceeding through Shalwell Passage, Queen Charlotte Sound, Northwest coast of British Columbia, taking the inside channel or that on the west of Centre Island, the Suwanee struck on a rock, the existence of which was previously unknown. This channel is represented on the charts as clear of danger, and the directions on entering it in the Vancouver Pilot Instructions, distinctly state the passage to be clear on either side of the island. The rock on which the vessel struck is about 150 yards from the west side of this island, and, as already stated, is not marked. Unfortunately, soon after the accident, the tide fell rapidly, and the vessel broke to pieces, and may be considered a total wreck. The water was perfectly calm at the time. The captain, we understand, exonerates all parties from blame. Fortunately, her Majesty's ship Sparrowhawk was met by an officer of the Suwanee on coming down for assistance, and he returned with her to the ill-fated vessel; so that in every probability all the light stores, ammunition, arms, and personal effects of the officers and men would be saved. Despatches were forwarded to Admiral Hastings, who immediately did everything that could be done to render assistance, and despatched the gunboat Forward to Fort Townsend, to inform Admiral Thatcher, United States flagship Pensacola, of the untoward event. It appears the Suwanee (double-ender) was not a strongly built boat; her plates are described as very light, and totally unsuited for a vessel carrying her armament. She was built for river service by the Government during the American civil war. The manner in which she broke to pieces seems to confirm this statement. But although no one may be to blame in the matter, we cannot but state that the wreck of the Suwanee is an accident which we regret in common with the community. Of course, there will be an official examination, and we trust it will end, as we are led to expect, in a full exoneration of all concerned, and as the result of an accident that could neither be anticipated nor prevented; especially as by the courtesy of our own authorities the Suwanee was under the charge of Government Harbor Master Cooper.

MAINE.

The Great Preble Will Case Disposed of —$1,000,000 Involved.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes as follows:—

The law term of the Supreme Court is being held at Portland this month. In the absence of Chief Justice Appleton, Judge Kent presides. The most interesting case disposed of thus far was the Preble will case, in which the disposition of property to the amount of nearly $1,000,000 was involved. The widow of Commodore Preble left at her decease, in 1848, several pieces of real estate in and about the city, which at that time were not considered exceedingly valuable, but have since become so. By Mr. Preble's will this property was to be held in trust for twenty years, by three trustees, for the benefit of her grandson and two granddaughters. No property was to be sold or otherwise disposed of during that time. At the end of the twenty years the trustees were to cause the shares of the grand-daughters, or either of them, "to be so secured for their own use and benefit, as not to be subject to the control of their, or either of their, husbands."

Mrs. Preble's will was made in 1848. Up to 1844, the provisions of the common law relative to the rights of married women to hold property were operative in this State. By the statute of 1844, chapter 117, entitled an act to secure to married women their rights in property, the Legislature provided that any married woman may become seized or possessed of any property, real or personal, in her own name, and as of her own property, and that when a woman married she should continue to hold such property, notwithstanding her coverture, exempt from any liability for the debts and contracts of her husband. In 1847, this act was amended by striking out the proviso in the first section, and adding thereto the words "exempt from the debts and contracts of her husband." Down to the delivery of the decision of the Court in the case of Southard vs. Palmer, in 1853, there was some doubt as to the full meaning and extent of the statute. Mrs. Preble had made her will in 1848, and had died in 1851. The surviving trustee, N. F. Deering, of this city, became desirous of having this point settled as to whether the trust must not still be continued after the twenty years, in order to guard against the possibility of allowing the husbands of the grand-daughters to obtain control of the property. The statutes of Maine allow an administrator or executor to bring a bill in equity against the heirs as nominal respondents to obtain the proper construction of the disputed points of a will. This suit was brought under that statute, and was argued this term before the full bench by Nathan Webb, Esq., for the trustee, and J. D. and F. Fessenden for the heirs. The decision of the Court has not yet been printed, but the substance of it is that the trust term abated at the end of twenty years, and that each of the three grand-children now take a fee simple in common and undivided in the real estate, and the trustee is further directed by the Court, after settling his final account, to distribute the personal property equally among the grandchildren.

The point established by this important decision is that in Maine, under the present statutes, the rights of married women to hold property are regarded in the same light as similar rights of men. This decision thus sets free from the hands of the trustee nearly a million dollars' worth of property.

TENNESSEE.

General Cheatham Yields to the Course of Events.

At the recent conference of ex-Rebel Generals with the Military Committee of the Tennessee Legislature, General B. F. Cheatham said that he had been a Confederate soldier, and had fought all through the war. When he laid down his arms he did so in good faith. At that time he felt as if the sun had ceased to shine. When there was no more hope he accepted a parole, which he had carried in his pocket up to this hour. He had tried to keep it to the letter ever since; had stayed on his farm, attended to his own business, and scarcely comes to town twice a year. He lived in peace with all mankind, and recognized and obeyed all laws which this and the preceding Legislature had passed, in good faith. He felt that it was his duty to do so. He said so closely on his farm that he did not know until recently the excited condition of the public mind. When he was met on the street by General Maney, who wished to talk with him on this subject, he told his old companion that he had come to the city to get a piece of machinery repaired, and that if he wanted to talk with him he must walk with him to the foundry on Broad street. General Maney did so, and then related to him the condition of the public mind in Davidson county and other parts of the State. He told General Maney that if such was the case he would let his crops and all other business go, and come to the city the following day. This interview took place some days ago. Since that time he had been corresponding with all the leading Confederate General officers of this State on the subject. To-morrow (to-day) he expected that thirteen of these officers would be in the city. Eleven of them he expected would give pledges to use their united efforts with himself and associates, to suppress all resistance to the laws and the civil officers, and to check all depredations committed by lawless bands. General Johnston, General Maney, and himself, were ready to forsake all private business and to take the stump among their old soldiers, to fulfil the pledges made, believing that the men who had fought so well would still listen to their old officers. The trouble was not with the men who went out to fight for principles in which they believed, but it came from home Generals, who were always making trouble.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Board of Health—A Peculiar Accident—Annual Statements.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A peculiar case of drowning at Fort Hamilton was reported yesterday morning. Several soldiers under sentence of a court martial to wear balls and chains, were sent by the commanding officer, in charge of a guard, to bathe in the bay. One of these got beyond his depth, was dragged down by the thirty-two pound ball attached to his leg, and was drowned. With a guard of soldiers at his command, it would seem as if the officer in charge might have prevented any attempt at escape, even though the balls and chains had been removed for a few moments from the prisoners' limbs, and the poor fellows permitted to enjoy their bath without endangering their lives.

Dr. Harris' weekly letter contains the following interesting facts:—In the week that ended on the 1st of August there were 730 deaths in New York and 223 in Brooklyn. This shows a decrease from last week of 51 in the former and 63 in the latter city. This falling off in the total mortality and the circumstances under which it has occurred warrant very favorable hopes for the public health of both cities during the closing weeks of this excessively hot and damp summer. But this promising condition must not be allowed to cause any relaxation of the present unusual and very necessary efforts which sanitary officers and the people are making to cleanse and disinfect every foul place in both cities. The death rate in New York upon actual population was last week equal to about 38 per thousand in the year. That of Brooklyn was about 27 per thousand.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, at which the officers of the public institutions were elected, and the annual statement of the County Treasurer was presented, from which latter document it appears that the total amount of tax for wards and towns was $2,397,459·59. Of this sum, $2,264,938·41 was for the wards of the city of Brooklyn. The amount received was $2,258,781·34, of which $2,125,912·72 was from the city wards only, leaving a deficiency of unpaid county taxes amounting to $138,678·25.

FROM MEXICO.

The Convention Between the United States and Mexico Concerning the Rights of Citizenship.

The following is the Convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic for the purpose of regulating the citizenship of persons who may emigrate from the one country to the other, signed at Washington, July 10, 1868:—

The President of the United States of America and the President of the republic of Mexico, being desirous of regulating the citizenship of persons who emigrate from Mexico to the United States of America and from the United States of America to the republic of Mexico, have decided to treat on this subject, and with this object have named as plenipotentiaries—the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the President of Mexico, Matias Romero, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the republic of Mexico, near the Government of the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article 1. Those citizens of the United States who have been made citizens of the Mexican republic by naturalization, and have resided without interruption in Mexican territory five years, shall be held by the United States as citizens of the Mexican republic and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the Mexican republic who have become citizens of the United States, and who have resided uninterruptedly in the territory of the United States for five years, shall be held by the republic of Mexico as citizens of the United States and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization. This article shall apply as well to those already naturalized in either of the countries contracting as to those hereafter naturalized.

Article 2. Naturalized citizens of either of the contending parties, on return to the territory of the other, remain liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of their original country, and committed before their emigration; saving always the limitations established by their original country.

Article 3. The convention for the surrender, in certain cases, of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded between the United States of America of the one part and the Mexican republic on the other part, on the 11th day of December, 1861, shall remain in full force without any alteration.

Article 4. If a citizen of the United States, naturalized in Mexico, renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to Mexico, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in Mexico. Reciprocally, if a Mexican, naturalized in the United States, renews his residence in Mexico without the intent to return to the United States, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides in the other country more than two years.

Article 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and it shall remain in full force for ten years. If neither of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other six months previously of its intention to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Article 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Mexican republic with the approval of the Congress of that republic, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington within nine months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at the city of Washington, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
M. ROMERO.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says, concerning yesterday's money market:—

"Government bonds opened with an improved tone, with an advance of ⅛@¼ per cent. The investment demand, which has been delayed by the various bills introduced in Congress to tax the interest and fund the bonds at low interest, has again become the feature of the market, and large purchases are being made by parties who have delayed investing since the first of July. The new 6ss, 67s, and 68s were all issued under the act of March 3, 1865, which left it optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Currency Notes at 7.30 interest, payable, principal and interest, in currency or to issue gold bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin, at not over six per cent. It was left optional with the Secretary to issue either class he chose, and his decision as to the payment and rate of interest was to decide the question as to the bonds, without any additional act of Congress. As this was the plain meaning of the law it would appear that they are as much gold bonds as the 10-40s, and it will be hard work to convince the common people who took the loan under these stipulations that the act means anything else, as Mr. McCulloch has always said his currency interest bonds issued under the act were payable principal and interest, in currency, and the gold-interest bonds to be payable in coin. The act under which these bonds were issued reads as follows:—

"'The principal and interest or both may be made payable in coin or other lawful money, Provided, that the rate of interest on any such bonds or treasury notes when payable in coin shall not exceed 6 per cent. per annum, and when not payable in coin shall not exceed 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.'

"The chief interest in the market has been the advance of 10-40s to 103½. This is entirely a speculative price for this 5 per cent. bond that matures in six years, and holders will make a good turn by selling them at this price, and taking 6ss which have five years to run with 6 per cent. gold interest. The change is a paying one to all investment holders.

"Railway shares opened in a panic in Erie, which declined to 63¾, a fall of 1¼ per cent. from the opening price of yesterday. At the decline a large line of weak operators were closed out, and the stock rallied to 66½, but immediately fell off again, closing weak and unsettled at 65. The break in Erie was used by the bears to hammer the market and cover their shorts in other stocks, and with the exception of Erie the market rallied sharply, and stocks were sparingly offered. Rock Island maintained great firmness throughout the day. The books of the company will be returned to this city next week, preparatory to paying the dividend, which will now be paid here instead of Chicago, as previously announced."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"There has been renewed excitement and a further break in Erie, which fluctuated between 67 and 64¾ during the day, but at the close it was weak at 67.

The bear movement in this stock, it is ascertained, originated with strong parties, whose object is to put it to a price between 45 and 50 where it will pay them to take hold of it with a view to controlling the next election. Meanwhile, by the fall they are promoting, they mean, if possible, to seriously cripple certain houses which have been working in opposition to their interest for a long time past, and the indications are that they will be successful in depressing the stock to the desired point, unless some other support for it than has yet presented itself makes its appearance. Street rumor says the fact that Messrs. Vanderbilt & Drew are both inimical to the present Erie party, and that if these gentlemen directly or indirectly, choose to exert their strength they can do whatsoe er they please with the stock. Most of those in the combination now at work to "scoop" Erie out of the hands of weak holders are temporarily out of town, and the concert of action between them is hardly suspected by outsiders, but their efforts are of the most determined character, and Erie is a shuttlecock in their hands. Although, therefore, it has fallen heavily already, it is liable to fall considerably more, and the next few days, or even hours, will practically decide the next Erie election. The market for the stock has been entirely demoralized, and it has also had the bad effect of breaking the spirit of the bull movement in railway shares generally.

"Money continues extremely easy to borrowers in good credit on satisfactory collaterals; but Erie is rejected as a collateral by the United States Trust Company and nearly all the banks and private lenders. On Government securities the supply is largely in excess of the demand at three per cent., and, on miscellaneous collaterals, although the general rate is four, there are not a few exceptional transactions at the lower rate. Just now credits and margins are scrutinized with some severity, as it is considered likely that the heavy break in Erie will result in failures, and lenders have lost confidence in the stock. A report is current on the street that the Erie Company has purchased the Bristol line of Sound steamers, and damaging use is made of this although it is contradicted by those directors of the Company who have been elected directors of the steamboat company in question."

CAPE MAY.—
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6,
Hassler's Third Grand Ball for Children, at Congress Hall. 1t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SWINDLING TRANSACTION.—About two weeks since a man, calling himself Samuel Burns, offered to get situations on the Pacific Railway for a number of young men residing in this city. His proffer was accepted, and on Tuesday night, the 28th of July, the party, numbering twenty, left this city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Burns, who had represented himself as the agent of the Railway Company, authorized to engage men at wages ranging from $400 per month, and even higher. He collected $15 as the fare from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, representing that from that city West he had made arrangements for transportation. At Harrisburg he taxed his party $7 additional, alleging that he had only procured their fares to Altoona with the original amount. The $7 were paid, and everything passed on cleverly to Altoona, where he was liberal enough to pay for the breakfast of the entire party. After this the "agent" disappeared and was not found afterwards. The greater portion of the party returned to Philadelphia. Two of them having acquaintances in Pittsburg and only a little money left, concluded to go that way, walking all the way from Altoona.

MORTUARY.—The funeral of Mr. Louis Morwitz of the *German Democrat*, one of the unfortunate gentlemen who were drowned at Atlantic city last Saturday, took place from the residence of his uncle, No. 237 North Sixth street, at eight o'clock this morning. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of people. The young Mænnerchor, and a number of other societies attended in bodies. A large representation of the press of Philadelphia, among whose members the deceased held a high position, were present to pay their last respects to their beloved companion.

The deceased presented a life-like appearance, as if enjoying his natural rest, and not the sleep of death. The services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Armbold, and the remains taken to the Jewish Burying Ground, at Frankford.

—Mr. Joseph T. Vankirk, who was drowned at the same time with Mr. Morwitz, was buried from his late residence, No. 4444 Main street, Frankford, at 10 o'clock. The members of Councils attended in a body, so did several political and other organizations.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.—The weather being very close the attendance was rather slim. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by the President, Craig Biddle, in the chair. A communication was read from Mr. A. W. Harrison relative to an attachment for reaping machines, etc., which saves horses a great amount of labor. Mr. H. J. Smith, of Hestonville was proposed for membership. The lightness of the wheat and oat crops was discussed at some length. The prospects of the corn crop are very fine.

Dr. Kennedy spoke of the failure of a crop of alsike clover, which blossomed beautifully and grew luxuriandy, but ran out on being cropped.

Mr. Herstine stated the potato-borer had attacked his "early Goodrich," and he could not account for it. His "early rose" were doing finely.

The Treasurer being absent in Europe, Mr. McGowan was appointed to act till his return.

There being no further business before the Society, on motion, adjourned.

DEATH OF AN ELDERLY CITIZEN.—William Hogg, Sr., a well known and esteemed citizen, died at his residence, Hanover street, Kensington, on Sunday evening last. The deceased was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, having been a resident of Kensington fifty-six years. He was one of the first to introduce the manufacture of carpetings in that District, which business is still carried on by his sons. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church in his seventeenth year, and continued a consistent member during sixty-seven years. He was noted for his uprightness and honesty in all his business transactions, unassuming manners, and devotedness to the Church of Christ, and was the pioneer of Reformed Presbyterian principles in Kensington, having assisted in forming one church, and having contributed largely of his means in the erection of the second. His funeral took place yesterday from his residence in Hanover street.

INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—A few days since United States Assessor John W Frazier received the following communication in answer to a question propounded to him a few days prior:—

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1868.—SIR: In reply to your letter of July 15, in relation to newspapers and newspaper publishers, I have to say that under section 4 of the act of March 31, 1868, printers and newspaper publishers who sell their products, are liable to tax on their sales in excess of $125 per quarter. Very respectfully,

(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

John W. Frazier, Assessor First District Philada.

POLICEMEN ASSAULTED.—Policeman Ramm, of the Twelfth District, yesterday made an arrest for drunkenness and shortly afterwards was assaulted by Theodore Cressinger, with rocks at Master and Warnock streets. He was subsequently arrested and held for trial. Policeman Johnson, of the Ninth District arrested one John Smith yesterday for disorderly conduct and while conducting him to the Station was pretty roughly handled by his prisoner. Patrolman Short, of the same district, interfered and John was escorted safely to the lock-up. Alderman Pancoast bound him over to answer.

A DEAD BODY WASHED ASHORE AT BRIGANTINE BEACH.—A letter received from Brigantine Beach this morning informs us that the dead body of a man was found on the beach at that place yesterday afternoon. No one at the place has been able to recognize the deceased, but it is supposed that he was one of the four persons drowned at Atlantic City on Saturday last. The deceased was apparently about forty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, of light build, with dark chin whiskers and partially bald.

THE BRITANNIA SAFE.—The British steamship Britannia, Captain Laird, which sailed on the 4th of July from New York, bound to Glasgow, arrived at that port on the 18th instant, in good order, having made the trip in 13¾ days. She left there on the morning of the 24th, and will not be due at New York till Saturday next.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Two girls, the daughters of respectable gentlemen in this city, left their homes a few days since. A search being made, they were found in a house at Beach and Brown streets. Not being disposed to promise a reformation, they were conveyed to the House of Refuge.

FIRE.—At a few minutes before 5 o'clock this morning, the distillery of H. B. Bruner, situated on Mill street, below Main, Germantown, took fire near the still, and before the flames could be extinguished, the place was damaged to the extent of $400, which is fully covered by insurance.

A TILL-TAPPER.—The money-drawer of a store at Seventeenth and Wood streets was rifled of its contents yesterday afternoon. John McSorley was taken into custody, and charged before Alderman Pancoast with having committed the theft. He was held in $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—A child eleven months old, at an early hour this morning, rolled out of the third story window of a house on Federal street near Moyamensing avenue, and sustained severe injuries. Its life is despaired of.

AN OWNER WANTED.—At the Fifth District Station there is a "jimmy" and a dark lantern, which were found last night in an alley in the rear of No. 1338 Chesnut street.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 806 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

THIRD EDITION

FROM UTICA.

Governor Seymour's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*Continued from our Second Edition.*]

NEW YORK, August 5.

There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not, within the past three years, warned it against its excesses, while many have been driven from its ranks.

The election of a Democratic Executive and of a majority of Democratic members of the House, would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both parties.

The result would most certainly lead to a peaceful restoration of the Union. Governor Seymour says, personally there are no attractions in the Presidential office for him. The energy of the Democratic party springs from devotion to their cause, and not from devotion to their candidates. Never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been received with such universal and widespread enthusiasm as that which is shown in relation to the position of the Democratic Convention.

With this the candidates had nothing to do. Democracy was strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. He (Gov. Seymour) had given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to officers of that army, and he knew their views and works. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever held has endorsed the action of the Democratic Convention.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore the Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical, and honest Government.

Protection to Bathers at Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The proprietor of the Surf House Hotel at this place, has procured and fully manned a life boat for use, in cases of accident on the bathing grounds opposite the house.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull and nominally 28 cents. Flour firm and active. Wheat very firm; prime red, $2·65. Corn firm; white and yellow, $1·35. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork $30. Bacon, rib sides, 17@17¼c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c. Hams, 22c. Lard, 18½c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—There were but few prison cases before the Court this morning, and but a slim audience was in attendance. This comparative inactivity, however, will most probably be of brief duration, for as soon as the Grand Jury have had time to act upon bills, and the officers been able to notify the parties, it is expected that desk business will be plentiful.

Charles Shuster pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a horse. The statements of several gentlemen were to the effect that on the 5th of July the defendant, a young man nineteen or twenty years old, hired the horse and drove it hard from early morning till late at night, beating it cruelly most of the time. He was located at Green and Main streets, Frankford, and then the poor animal was completely exhausted and covered with welts. The horse, which a short time previously cost $155, has since been sold for $25. The young man said that he was intoxicated.

Patrick Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and for creating a disturbance at a tavern in Delaware avenue, near South street. He was arrested by two officers, and resisted them with kicks and blows.

Paul Green, a one-eyed colored man, was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Martha Smith, colored. The prosecutrix testified that, after having been perseveringly courted by him for a long time, she was at length induced to take lodgings with him in Spafford street; and after he had squandered away her little personal property he came to her one night, told her to pray, as he intended to kill her, and then stabbed her with a knife; but before he had succeeded in inflicting a fatal blow she escaped and procured an officer, who took the prisoner into custody.

James Collins and Edward Verrick were found guilty of picking a man's pocket. On Wednesday last, early in the afternoon, Jacob Hunt, a young lad, thirteen years old, observed an old gentleman, considerably intoxicated, staggering down Pine street, and three men go up to him, walk with him awhile, and then leave him. He afterwards observed the old man's watch chain hanging out, and discovered that the watch was gone. These three men went into a tavern at Sixth and Powell Sts., and the waited until they came out, when he saw Collins show a watch to the other two, and kept his eye on them until they entered a pawn office. Having fully identified them, he procured an officer, and when they returned from the pawnbroker's the officer arrested Collins. Subsequently Verrick was arrested. This little boy did not see which one stole the watch, but a colored lad living in the neighborhood, saw Collins and Verrick walk with the old gentleman, and the third one, who has not been arrested, take the watch; the two boys came to court and made their respective statements, which the prisoners did not attempt to prove untrue. The jury, of course convicted. These little boys deserve great credit. Their conduct in this case is a good indication that they will be worthy members of society.

Charles Ravener was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill George Ritchie. The prosecution offered testimony to prove that on the 18th of last June Mr. Ritchie met Mr. Ravener in S. Twelfth street, and endeavored to collect some money the latter owed him, and the conversation changed into a quarrel. Ravener, losing command of himself, struck Mr Ritchie on the head with a stone pitcher, felling him to the ground and putting his life for some time in danger.

There was a bill charging Ritchie with assault and battery. On this side of the case Mr. Ravener testified that he was crossing the street from his house to get a jug of ale when Ritchie called loudly to him, "I say, Ravener, when are you going to pay me that bill?" He replied, "This is no place to dun me, especially since you know I owe you nothing." Ritchie then let out a perfect torrent of abuse upon him, pulled his whiskers, and struck him in the mouth; and after this Ravener dealt the blow with the jug On trial,

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R. ex dv	130½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	66¾	Toledo & Wabash.	49¾
Pa. and Rea. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	74
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87	Adams Express	52⅛
Ile. and Pitt. R.	89	Wells Fargo	26
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	81½	U. S Express Co.	45
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¾	Tennessee 6s new	63¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¾	Gold	148

Market unsettled.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The Handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, 4114, and 4116 SPRUCE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
7 15 wfm1m5p* No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 26tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The President on the Conduct of the Democratic Journals and their Management of the Campaign.

The Charges Against General Dyer.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.

Thaddeus Stevens' Health.

The health of Thaddeus Stevens is greatly improved to-day. His regular physician from Lancaster arrived here this morning, and he is of the opinion that Mr. Stevens will be able to leave for home in a few days. The old man, however, is so feeble, that a slight relapse would have a serious effect upon him.

Fur-Bearing Animals in Alaska.

The Secretary of the Treasury has intelligence from Alaska to the effect that numerous adventurers who have gone there from the Pacific Coast are engaged in the indiscriminate destruction of fur-bearing animals, for the sake of getting their furs, and no proper officer of the Government is on the ground to prevent them.

A Bill to Prevent their Extermination.

The bill for extending the Revenue laws over Alaska, which passed Congress before the adjournment, makes it the duty of the Collector of Customs to prevent the destruction of fur-bearing animals.

The Collectorship of Alaska.

No nomination for Collector of Alaska was sent to the Senate, and consequently that office remains vacant.

The question has arisen as to the right of the President to make an appointment for the place. It has been submitted to the Attorney-General, but in the absence of Mr. Evarts no decision has been given.

First Assistant Attorney-General, Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, of Philadelphia, who is Acting Attorney-General in the absence of Mr. Evarts, is of the opinion that the President, under such circumstances, has a right to make an appointment, but he prefers to consult Mr. Evarts before giving a final opinion on the subject.

Revenue Supervisors in Pennsylvania.

So far as ascertained no appointments have yet been made for Internal Revenue Supervisors or other officers under the whisky tax law for Pennsylvania.

Alexander Cummings of your city is among the arrivals to-day, and it is stated that he aspires to be Supervisor of the Eastern District.

The Monthly Statement of the Public Debt,

which was expected to be issued to-day, will not be ready before Friday. Some blunder was committed in making it out, and the correction of this is the cause of delay.

The President Disgusted.

The President is greatly disgusted at the manner in which the New York *World* and other Democratic papers are conducting the campaign.

The Best Way to Hurt Grant.

In conversation with gentlemen to-day, he said their personal attacks upon General Grant would be witnout effect. If they wanted to injure Grant, he says the best way is to show up frauds and the unconstitutional legislation of the Fortieth Congress.

The Charges against General Dyer.

Judge-Advocate-General Holt is preparing charges against General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War. The charges will be based upon those made against Dyer by the Joint Committee of both Houses on Ordnance.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Benners and Lewis Holsworth were arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It appears they have been taking a paper around representing that different parties wish to raise flags for political purposes, and asking for money to aid in the same. The testimony elicited was as follows:—

Collector Cake sworn—Stated his signature was correct for $20, and recognized Benners.

Mr. Shippen, Eighth Ward, said his signature was placed on the paper by his clerk, at his directions, for a Grant and Colfax flag, for $5.

Mr. Hodgson stated the signature was not his; it was a forgery.

Mr. Harper stated his name was also a forgery.

Mr. Samuel Bell, President of the Eighth Ward Club, testified that no one was authorized to collect money for the Ward.

Mr. T. J. Shinn testified that Mr. Jones said two men called for money yesterday, and to have them arrested if they came again. They did come, and gave their names as Thompson and Farrell. He gave them $1, and had them arrested.

Mr. Myers, President of the Twentieth Ward Republican Executive Committee, testified no one was authorized to collect money.

Detective Smith testified that he was informed two men were collecting money without authority; they arrested the defendants with the books and papers on them. Benners stated he intended to present all the clubs with flags when he had collected money enough. Held in $2500 bail each to answer at Court.

RECORDER'S CASE.—John Fielding was arraigned before Recorder Given, charged with assault and battery on Miss Millie Stasey, the leading dancer at Fox's Theatre, and Mrs. Fielding, charged with threatening language to the same. It is alleged that Fielding entered the dining-room where they reside and struck Miss Stasey in the face and choked her. The Recorder held Fielding in $800 bail, and his wife in $500 bail to answer.

—William H. Fisher, alias Reddy, had a final hearing, and was committed in default of $2000 bail to answer.

The property was recovered by Messrs. Smith and Franklin, of the Recorder's detective police.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 5

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

B